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## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

UAE-KUWAIT CUSTOMS AGREEMENT--The UAE-Kuwait joint committee has approved customs duty exemptions for indigenous agricultural livestock, natural resources and industrial products of both countries, at its meeting held here today. The two sides agreed that such products should be accompanied by a certificate of origin endorsed by the respective country's Ministry of Commerce. The certificate of origin should testify to the effect that local raw materials constitute not less than 40 per cent of the manufactured products or components. The agreement will be effective on the date of its ratification by the concerned authorities in both countries. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce will report on the result of the joint committee's discussion to the Council of Minister for approval. The UAE-Kuwait joint committee holds half-yearly meetings in Abu Dhabi and Kuwait alternatively. Today's meeting was attended on the UAE side by Mohamed Jassim Al Muzki, director of foreign trade department in the Economy and Commerce Ministry and a number of officials from Foreign Ministry and the Abu Dhabi Customs Department. On the Kuwait side director of foreign trade department in the Commerce Ministry Badr Abdul Latif, Abdul Raheem and a number of Foreign and Communications Ministry officials participated. [Text] [Abu-Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in Eng 27 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4820

SAUDI ARABIA MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO ISLAMIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Mecca MUSLIM WORLD NEWS in Arabic 6 Oct 80 p 6

/Article: "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Contributes \$4 Million to Islamic Countries' Broadcasting Organization"/

/Text/ The Islamic Countries' Broadcasting Organization has expressed thanks and gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the material and moral support it has presented and is presenting to the organization. Its contributions to the organization so far total \$4 million; in addition, it has paid the rent on its headquarters for 5 years. This was stated in a resolution adopted by the organization's general assembly at the meeting held a week ago in Tripoli.

Urging Member Countries To Pay Their Shares

The assembly urged member states to take the initiative to pay the shares they owe the organization's budgets and fulfil their commitments in order to enable the organization to perform its mission. It also urged them to supply the secretariat general of the organization with Islamic radio and television programs in Arabic, English, French and some languages used in Islamic countries, as well as urging member countries to communicate the names of these countries' Program Committee representatives to the secretariat general so that it will be feasible periodically to organize these committees' meetings to set forth plans and make coordination in the realm of producing programs which will guarantee attainment of the organization's goals. The society also urged the member states and agencies concerned to buy this product at encouragement prices in order to support the resources and capabilities of the organization.

Zionism Is the Prime Enemy

The organization's general public assembly resolved to consider the racist imperialist Zionist attack the prime, most important danger to the Islamic nation and to give priority to confronting it through the media and exposing and condemning its practices. The society also agreed to give the Palestine cause maximum importance in program production in order to guarantee that the aggression of judaization to which Palestine, in particular the holy cities of Jerusalem and Hebron, are being exposed is confronted.

In addition, more importance will be given to confronting the danger of the Zionist invasion of Arab Moslem Egypt, and member countries will be requested to

strive to prepare programs directed to Egypt to repel this invasion and the practices of the ruling Egyptian regime.

#### Moslem Causes

The general public assembly of the Islamic Countries' Broadcast Organization also resolved that the organization's secretariat general should follow up on its activity of publicizing and presenting the causes of Moslems. It appealed to the ministries of information in Islamic countries to emulate their corresponding body in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in making use of the book al-Quds and the documentation of its broadcasting activities subsequently issued by the organization, and it appealed to the secretariat general to follow up on studying and investigating establishing a radio program in the organization's name in cooperation with the member states. It called upon the news agencies of the member countries, and Islamic international news agencies in particular, to offer news service which is consonant with the requirements of these programs when they appear.

#### Islamic Media Activity

In the realm of Islamic media activity strategy, the society resolved to agree to depict the secretariat general and present the subject after enriching the special committee formed to discuss and prepare the project in its final form with experts chosen for their personal character by the Islamic countries, in cooperation with the ministries and agencies concerned, turning the project in its final form over to the secretariat general of the Islamic Conference Organization so that it may determine its opinion, and the program may be ready for presentation to the council of information ministers in the Islamic countries when it meets. The society also resolved to present the code of media honor which the secretariat general has prepared to the exceptional general assembly session which will meet in Jiddah in the second half of March 1981.

#### Thanks to the Kingdom's Television

The assembly requested the member states to appreciate the organization's efforts in the field of production of such radio programs as Jerusalem and Muhammad the Prophet of God, and to praise its efforts in producing a series of television programs, especially the series on the Just Imam 'Umar ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz and the series "Martyrs' Mission." The society also resolved to send thanks to the kingdom's television network for its continuous cooperation with the organization and production of the program "'Id at-Fitr in the World." The organization also requested cooperation with the program production committee and the joint program production organization of the Gulf states and resolved to invite the secretariat general to participate in the second international competition for the memorization and recitation of the holy Koran and the first intellectual and scientific competition on issues of interest to Moslems, which will be organized on 17 January 1981.

#### An Exceptional Session

The general assembly also resolved to hold an exceptional general assembly session in 6 months to review the necessary modifications to the agreement on the organization's basic charter. It urged member countries to take care to participate in the exceptional session in order to guarantee that the necessary legal quorum will

be filled and the necessary modifications will be carried out. It also resolved to appoint to the executive council for the coming period, with a tenure of 3 years /representatives/ from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the state of Kuwait, Palestine, the Republic of the Maldives, the Republic of Mali and his excellence the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization or his representative.

#### The Next Ordinary Session

In addition to approving the organization's budget and final accounts, the general assembly also agreed to respond to the invitation sent it by the chairman of the delegation of Kuwait, proposing that the next ordinary session of the general assembly be the guest of the state of Kuwait, in the second half of September 1981, provided that the general assembly meetings be preceded by an executive council meeting. The assembly expressed its thanks to the state of Kuwait and the chairman of its delegation to the committee for this invitation.

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CSO: 4802

ARIANA AIRLINES FLIES PILGRIMS TO JIDDAH

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, Oct. 14. (Bakhtar).— The last flight of Ariana Afghan Airlines, carrying the Afghan pilgrims, left Kabul for Jedda yesterday. The airlifting of Afghan pilgrims to Jedda had begun on 23 September and in twenty three DC-10 and Boeing 707 flights a total of 4,123 pilgrims have been transferred from Kabul to Jedda for Haj pilgrimage.

Some 8,000 pilgrims were scheduled to go from Afghanistan to Saudi Arabia this year, 6,000 by air and another 2,000 by surface transportation.

But, unfortunately due to unfavourable conditions this year the Afghans could not go to Saudi Arabia by over land transportation.

A source of Islamic Affairs Department of the Prime Ministry said as the DRA government has profound respect to the sa-

cred religion of Islam, this year an allocation was set for 8,000 people to go to Holy Mecca, 6,000 by air and another 2,000 via surface transport.

Those who had applied to go to Holy Mecca by air transport, from Kabul and other provinces have all been transported to Jedda by Ariana Afghan Airlines flights. Similarly, 750 Afghans who had applied originally to go to Holy Mecca through overland transportation were able to do so by travelling by air after paying the difference of the air and surface transportation rates. Thus, a total of 4,123 pilgrims have gone to Holy Mecca this year for Haj pilgrimage.

Some 200 people who could not go to Holy Mecca via overland transportation were reimbursed.

## LARGE-SCALE COOPERATION PLANNED WITH BULGARIA

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

Fazl Rahim Momand, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms, has recently returned home after attending the session of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Amu daily reporter has made an interview with the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms on his visit to Sofia which is published below:

For the purpose of further encouragement and strengthening of economic, scientific and technical cooperations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an agreement was signed between the respective authorities of DRA and People's Republic of Bulgaria on August 12 this year.

Under this agreement the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the two countries is commissioned to meet every year

in one of the capitals of the two countries. The joint commission is composed of representatives of the government of both countries. The head of each of the two sides is supposed to be a minister. Each of the two delegates is composed of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and few members.

Pointing out the above Fazl Rahim Momand, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and head of the Afghan delegation to the above session while throwing light on the agenda of the sessions of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Sofia said:

The following agenda was approved by the two sides of the joint commission:

Assessment of the procedure to implement the credit agreement signed in Varna, Bulgaria, on August 12, 1980.

—Determining the list

of the production units provided by the said credit agreement.

—Discerning and specifying the conditions for designing purposes and the collection of reports by each unit envisaged in the agreement.

—Focusing on subjects pertaining to handling of banking technical affairs of the above mentioned credit agreement.

—Method of control over implementation of the decisions taken about the common projects.

—Evaluation of the commercial relations between the two countries.

—Holding talks on the general terms of the agreement and sending Bulgarian experts to Afghanistan.

—Other matters and questions which are related to the mutual cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Elaborating on the credit provided to DRA government by the government



of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and supply of Bulgarian grants to Afghanistan the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms in answer to a question said:

The government of People's Republic of Bulgaria has provided a total sum of 30 million leva credit, equivalent to 35 million US dollars, to the government of DRA. Likewise it has given one million leva as grant-in-aid to Afghanistan. If the loans provided by the Bulgarian government are spent effectively greater possibility would exist to provide further grant-in-aid to our country.

Asked what projects have been agreed upon by the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be financed under the Bulgarian credit the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms said that the following projects were going to be financed:

1—The construction project of Herat Tannery Plant.

2—The re-construction and expansion project of the fruit and vegetables processing plant of Kandahar.

3—Construction project of brick-making plant with a capacity of 50 million bricks per year in Kabul.

4—Juice making plant project.

5—Dairy and poultry project.

6—Establishment of two fish production farms in Baghlan and Balkh provinces.

The following joint projects, he added, are also agreed upon to be financed by the Bulgarian credit:

1—Leather and postcard processing project.

2—A joint project for establishment of cotton and other plants production factories in Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar.

Asked whether there were other projects under study, the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms said:

In the meeting of the joint cooperation commission the establishment of international transport highways between the two countries was discussed. The question has referred to the Ministry of Transport and Tourism and it is up to it to make the final decision.

The establishment of animal food processing plant was also discussed and it is expected that after a feasibility study decision will be taken on it.

The reconstruction and expansion project of Baghlan poultry farm are under study by the experts, he added.

Pointing to the despatch of Bulgarian experts to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the decision taken by the joint cooperation commission the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms said: a draft agreement has been prepared in this connection and it is going to be studied by the respective authorities of the two countries.

Under this draft agreement it is envisaged that

a good number of Bulgarian experts will come to Afghanistan and start working in different plants and technical establishments of Afghanistan under easy and favourable terms.

Regarding the trade relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Fazl Rahim Momand said:

According to the information available the balance of trade between Afghanistan and Bulgaria is not favourable and there is a deficit on our side. In other words our imports from Bulgaria are much greater than our exports to that country. Therefore it was decided that the Bulgarian side should balance its volume of trade with us and Bulgaria should take action to import from Afghanistan the goods such as skin, carpet, precious stones, handicrafts and the like.

Likewise it was agreed that the two sides should cooperate in introducing the commercial goods of each other in the exhibitions, commercial fairs and other campaigns launched for promotion of trade. Similarly they will be going to hold exhibitions in one another's country and display their commercial goods.

At the end of the talks held between the two sides it was agreed that the two countries should make all efforts to encourage, expand and strengthen their cooperations and make

trade promotion between the two countries an inseparable part of their friendly relation and cooperation.

The Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan added: The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity and optimism and strong hope for fruitful cooperations in the future between the two friendly countries.

To facilitate the work of the Joint Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation three working groups were set up by the joint cooperation commission. These groups reached all agreement in their talks on the matters concerned and thus prepared the first protocol of the session to be signed by both sides.

At the end of his interview the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms was talking of the attitude of the people, party and government of Bulgaria towards the members of the delegation said.

The Afghan delegation during its stay in Bulgaria visited various industrial

and agricultural institutions which were concerned with the projects envisaged in the Bulgarian credit agreement.

In its visits various firms and industrial and agricultural institutions the DRA delegation was met with sincerity and friendship. The DRA delegation clearly felt the warmth and solidarity of the people, party and members of the government of Bulgaria with the new phase of the Saur Revolution and Babrak Karmal General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister, party, government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Everywhere the delegation, the people, party and government of Bulgaria expressed warm sincerity and profound solidarity with the revolutionary Afghanistan. Their hospitality and sincerity are highly appreciated, he said.

We have brought along sweet and unforgettable and unprecedented memories from our Bulgarian friends, he added.

## AFGHANISTAN

### BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION--Kabul, Oct 15 (Bakhtar)--On the invitation of the USSR, a 140-member Afghan delegation, including DRA creative intelligentsia, left for that country yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit. The delegation consists of clergymen, writers, men of letters, poets, journalists and artists who during their stay will visit the republics of Tajikistan, Turkomanistan and Kerkhezestan. [Text] [Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15 Oct 80 p 4]

CSO: 4906

## AMERICAN WOMAN STILL BEING HELD PRISONER

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

SOMEWHERE behind the walls of Tehran's Evin Prison, a middle-aged American woman sits in a cell "hopeful, patient," a lonely figure forgotten by many during recent developments.

"I am well, clean and eat well," she wrote recently in the first letter to her family in two months. She assured them she remains in strong spirits despite her ordeal.

Cynthia Dwyer, 49, is in detention and Friday was her 166th day in captivity.

Last April 10, five months after the other Americans were taken hostage in Tehran, the free-lance writer left her New York home to travel to the Iranian capital - to write about the troubled country, her husband later explained.

On the night of May 5, Revolutionary Guardmen took her from her Hilton Hotel room. Tehran newspapers said she was accused of being a Central Intelligence Agency agent. She dropped from sight.

In the months since, the Swiss Embassy, representing U.S. interests in Iran, has appealed repeatedly for information about Mrs. Dwyer and for permission to visit her. The Iranians have confirmed she is being held, but otherwise have made no response and given no indication of any formal charges against her, says the U.S. State Department.

Her husband, Dr. John

Dwyer, chairman of the English Department at the State College in Buffalo, New York, met privately Tuesday with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie during Muskie's trip to Buffalo.

"I'd requested the visit with him," Dwyer told a reporter. But Muskie could report no progress. "He assured me they are doing everything they can. But I knew that."

The professor's voice was strained as he discussed his wife's plight.

Dwyer scoffs at the allegation his wife was a spy. Her sympathies for the Iranian revolutionary cause were well known within the academic community in Buffalo, he said, and she believed the U.S. news media presented a one-dimensional view of Iran - that of the hostage crisis.

"She was more interested in the other story, away from the embassy, away from the angry crowds," Dwyer said.

Mrs. Dwyer, a former copy editor and occasional writer for the humanist magazine, planned to offer stories to Buffalo newspapers or other publications on her return. The Iranian National Guidance Ministry has acknowledged that she had proper press credentials.

Why then was this idealistic, graying mother of three arrested as a spy?

"Incredibly unfortunate timing," claims her husband.

"She was there at the time of the rescue attempt. They wanted to get somebody and they got her."

After the failure of the U.S. commando attempt to rescue the hostages on April 24, Iran's revolutionaries went on a nationwide manhunt for what they believed were American agents linked to the operation. Many foreigners were apprehended, among them Cynthia Dwyer - apparently the only American caught at that time.

Reports from Tehran said she was questioned for several days at an Army barracks before being moved to Evin.

Dwyer finally heard from her in late August. She said in a letter that she was "hopeful, patient" and in good condition. Swiss Embassy officials also received two letters from her, asking that they intervene on her behalf.

Her latest letter, received by her mother in early October again was just one page. "May be that's a requirement," Dwyer suggested.

He said she gave few specifics of her incarceration - "a lot of it was personal" - but did meticulously list her prison diet: "bread and butter, eggs, cheese, rice with chicken, lentils, yogurt, tea and fruit."

Dwyer said he detected no note of despondency, "and I don't think she's just putting on a brave front." But he said she plainly was writing the letters with the knowledge that they would be read by others before being mailed.

# IRAQI POWS INTERVIEWED BY NEWSMAN

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN (Pars) - A group of Iraqi prisoners of war answered questions posed by a Pars reporter.

Even though hunted by fear of being betrayed by spies in the event of their eventual return to their homeland. Reports indicate that the Iraqi prisoners of war have been totally taken aback by the modesty and the humanitarian behavior shown to them by the Iranian authorities.

Pars reports commented Sunday that the agents of the Ba'athist regime of Iraq who had been constantly brainwashed by the Ba'athist regime never anticipated such behavior from the Iranians.

The Iraqi prisoners of war who are being kept in a camp in Tehran include soldiers, commandos as well as non-commanded officers, and a small number of civilians. The following is the text of the interview which was held with them Sunday.

Q. How were you sent on the war mission against Iran and how did the Ba'athist government justify this aggression for you?

A. (All) The present regime in Iraq had told us that Iran had intended to usurp parts of our lands, and since we are soldiers and employed by the Armed Forces we could not but obey the orders of our superiors. One of the captives: I am married and have four children. If I had not fulfilled their order for a mission here the Ba'athist regime would harass my family.

Q. What do you think about the involvement of the superpowers and the imperialists in Iraq's war against Iran?

A. (Some captives) Certainly this war was started at the instigation of the Zionists and the Imperialists, for only those people can benefit from this war. They want to set neighbors against one another so that they may thereby reach their own objectives.

Q. Do you recognize the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as being genuinely 'Islamic' and if you did so how could you bring yourselves to accept being involved in this fratricide?

A. (All) Yes, we consider the Islamic Republic of Iran as having a thoroughly Islamic government but they had told us that Iran intended to transgress our rights along the border lines. But we were Army Personnel and were forced to comply with their orders.

Q. Which do you think is in the right - Iran or the government in Iraq?

A. (Long pause) Then two of them answer: We are unable to say who is in the right in this concern. We do not have the necessary knowledge. The years of repression in Iraq has made it impossible for us to gain any insight into such things.

Q. Once you have gained the necessary insight into the issue and once it is proved to you that Iran is in the right would you then be willing to become active against Saddam Hussein and his agents?

A. (All): We are Moslems and as such once we have determined what is just, we will then support the ones who are just, and in so doing we will fulfill any task which we consider as being expedient.

Q. How have you found the morale of the Iranian soldiers as opposed to that of the forces of Ba'athist regime of Iraq?

A. (Some): What distinguishes your troops from us is that the Iranian Forces proceed to the battle fields with their trust in God and taking power from their oft repeated slogan of "Allah-o-Akbar" (God is most Great), while the Iraqi troops have only been dragged to the battle fields under compulsion.

Q. How much damage has been inflicted on the military installations of Iraq and how long do you think the Iraqi government could afford to continue with the war?

A. (One of the captives): Military and economic damages to the contending parties are inevitable in war. I do not know exactly how much damages Iraq has incurred as a result of the war but I suspect it would take some five to six years before she can make good the damages.

Q. What do you know about liberation movement in Iraq?

A. The situation in Iraq is such that it makes it impossible for us to obtain any knowledge about existence of activities of such movements. We do not have any significant information about that.

Q. How have you found the behavior of the Iranian prison officials towards you?

A. We feel comfortable here. They give us anything we want. We have been outrightly surprised by such behavior on the part of our captors. For this reason we owe the Iranian Moslems, the Iranian Armed Forces and especially the person of Imam Khomeini our gratitude. (One of the captives). When they captured us in the Western war fronts the personnel of the Armed Forces of Iran gave us their own food and lodging and received us as they would receive guests. Their behavior here is equally nice and humane.

Q. There are reports about the inhumane conduct of the agents of the Iraqi government towards the Iranian prisoners of war in that country. We also understand that many of the Iranian prisoners have been tortured in Iraq. What do you expect Iran should do to you in the event the agents of the Ba'athist regime in Iraq should continue racking the Iranian prisoners of war, or if they should martyr them?

A. (Some pause and then answered one of the captives): Since we recognize the Iranian regime as being Islamic in that case we will expect our captors to continue their present Islamic behavior towards us.

Q. It is surprising for the Iranian to hear from you in this side of the border that you recognize the Iranian government as being Islamic while as long as you were at the other side of the border you did not seem to be caring about Islam and "Islamic behavior." (No answer).



# DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS, BUILDINGS

Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 15 Sep 80 pp 11, 12

[Text] In an article in LE MONDE about the demolition of historic monuments and buildings in Iran, Frederic Ullman writes, "The Iranian revolution is no exception from the general run of world revolutions in that it, too, indulges in extremism to the point of stupidity. Executions take place as a daily routine, and like the French revolutionaries who wisely beheaded the statues, or like the Chinese extremists of the Chinese cultural revolution, in Iran historical monuments and buildings are facing a similar fate with the same degree of irrationality."

Beyond the reports heard and stories read in the Iranian press, a preliminary record and situation appraisals can be synthesized. While, reportedly, due to British mediation the tomb of Cyrus whose underground museum had been mistaken for SAVAK's torture chamber, was saved from destruction in February 1979, ironically the Mirza Ja'far and Kheyrat Khan theological schools in Mashhad, both of which are inviolable historic monuments dating back to the 17th century, were razed by bulldozers. The representative of Imam Khomeyni who called them "a heap of ruined plaster and bricks," talked of his plans to have a completely modern Islamic university in their place.

In an archeological seminar held in June the participants learned that over the past year more than 40 classified ancient monuments and relics had been demolished by bulldozers or dynamite. Such was the fate of Khosrow Agha Bathouse (17th century), the Friday Mosque in the city of Malayer (16th century), Zavaresh Mosque (12th century) and the Government Arch in Kashan where Shah Abbas II was crowned in 1642. The Neshat House in Esfahan, a distinctive specimen of the buildings belonging to the 19th century Iranian nobility, and other buildings and monuments have met a similar fate. Thus it seems that the buildings and monuments dating back to the era of the Safavids (1501-1736), who institutionalized Shiism as the official religion of Iran, including the mosques built during this epoch, are seriously threatened. Finally, according to unconfirmed reports, religion has found its way into the Forty-Column Palace again. In actuality, this palace has only 20 columns, while the other 20 are mere reflections in the water. The irreligious murals which had once been obscured and then restored after 10 years of hard work by a team of Italians, has again been obfuscated piously. Of course the destruction of the traces of the dethroned monarchy with all the destruction wrought in the process of the application of this ostensible method is a source of smaller wonder.



Along with such barbaric acts, we receive reports of clandestine excavations for archeological relics across the country and of an increased number of cases of theft. For instance, in October 1979 the illicit sale in the Majles [sic] of two objects d'arts, one of which had been taken from a museum, was prevented in the last minute. Briefly speaking, the gaucheness which is understandable at times of crisis may inexcusably destroy part of the artistic treasures of Iran. For instance, the Friday Mosque which is a monument well-known the world over is threatened with collapse because the grounds around it have been excavated and not filled again.

The deposed Shah, who earlier had not paid so much attention to Iran's artistic wealth (priority was given to the modernization of the country at the time), later on in his reign created certain administrative machinery for protecting and preserving Iran's cultural heritage. It was in this context that Iran signed the UNESCO's National Treasures Agreement. Apparently the new government in Iran has not rescinded this agreement because in 1979 three historical monuments in Iran (Persepolis, Shah Square, Chogha Zanbil) were listed among world treasures. Don't these actions [demolitions] in Iran denote the ineffectiveness of this agreement.

(NAME-YE RUZ: In addition to the reports about the demolition of the historical monuments of Iran, numerous other reports have also been making the rounds in recent months to the effect that Iranian objects d'arts have been sold at preposterously low prices at auctions and private sales. Of course these reports are about historical and artistic objects and relics, not simply about the cheap and gaudy antiques that the nouveaux-riche of the previous regime had bought in the Paris Flea Market and stacked their mansions with them as their idea of decoration and poshness. These items were bought by the upstarts of the new regime when the properties and belongings of their predecessors were confiscated. Among the items categorized as national wealth which were stolen and sold mention can be made of Qajar paintings, antique carpets, and unearthed relics lifted from museums. These have mostly been sold in England and Switzerland.)

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# HAMMADI VIEWS SUPERPOWER ACTIONS IN GULF WAR

Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 20-26 Oct 80 pp 44-49

[Interview with Saadoun Hammadi, foreign minister of Iraq by MONDAY MORNING, date and place not given]

[Excerpts]

The foreign minister of Iraq, Saadoun Hammadi, told *Monday Morning* last week that the possibility of a super-power confrontation developing out of the Iraqi-Iranian war still exists, but it has been reduced since the battles started.

"Theoretically," he said, "that possibility exists at all times, especially when there is conflict in a sensitive region," he said in a long-distance telephone interview. "But I do not believe there is a big possibility of such a confrontation developing in the present situation. International tension was high at the beginning of the war, but I notice that it has decreased since then. The international situation is less tense now than it was at the beginning of the war."

A translation of the full interview, which was conducted in Arabic, follows:

Does Iraq have any cease fire conditions?

Iraq has made no conditions for a cease-fire. Iraq has demands. Those demands are the return of its full rights to its territory, full sovereignty over the Shatt el-Arab, and total non-interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and the affairs of the other Arab countries. These demands constitute recognition of Iraq's legitimate, internationally accepted rights. These are not conditions; they are rightful and just demands.

Iraq has expressed its readiness to cease fire and enter into negotiations toward a comprehensive solution of all the problems pending between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and the other Arab countries.

What is your reaction to Iran's demand that Iraqi forces withdraw from the undisputed Iranian territory?

Had Iran's intentions been good, we would not have reached this stage.

Iraq had warned Iran and demanded, in a formal memorandum, that it withdraw from the territories which it was illegally occupying. Iran did not respond to that memorandum, which forced Iraq to take back its territory by force, proclaim its total sovereignty over the Shatt el-Arab and unilaterally annul the 1975 treaty — the treaty which Iran had already annulled in word and deed.

After that, Iraq submitted an official memorandum to Iran requesting an understanding on the basis of current realities, to settle all problems by peaceful means. Iran did not respond to that memorandum. Instead, it escalated the war, closing the Shatt el-Arab, closing its air space and shelling the Iraqi borders with heavy artillery from all directions, thus widening the scope of the war.

This compelled the Iraqi forces to enter Iranian territory — to protect Iraqi territory and to gain Iranian recognition of Iraq's right to Iraqi land and waters.

Had Iran wanted to reach an understanding in all good faith, it would have done so before we reached this stage. Making that demand now that the war has reached this stage does not indicate good intentions. The demand is only an attempt on Iran's part to salvage the situation.

**Can it be said that the Iranian-Iraqi war has become a war of attrition? How do you visualize this war developing?**

Every war entails sacrifices. No war can be waged without sacrifice. Iraq is determined to regain its right to its land and waters, to preserve its independence and to prevent any form of interference in its internal affairs, regardless of the sacrifices that must be made. Defense of land and independence dwarfs any sacrifice.

But I do not share the view of those who believe that this is a war of months or years. I don't expect this war to last that long. We know what Iran has and we know the extent of its ability to resist. This war may take some time, but not as much time as some imagine.

**The war appears to have resulted in increased American military presence in the Gulf. Do you think this is a prelude to direct American military intervention in the war? Or do you think it will establish U.S. military presence in the Gulf area, even after the war ends?**

We said some time ago that Iran's behavior on the international level was bound to be used by the world's major forces as a pretext for interference in the region's affairs. We warned that the United States would use the affair of the American hostages in Iran as a screen to cover the return of its military and political influence to the region. We have been warning about this since the first Islamic Conference in Islamabad.

The behavior of Iran during this war is a further indication that Iran would not be averse to an increase in American influence in the region. Iran's irresponsible threats to close international waterways, its irresponsible threats to mine the Arabian Gulf and the straits, and the threats it is directing at the other Arab countries in the Arabian Gulf — all these are likely to encourage the U.S. to increase its presence in the region.

At any rate, our position on this matter is known, and it can be summarized as follows: The best thing that the superpowers can do for our region is to stay out of the Gulf war. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have committed themselves to staying out of the conflict — on the official level, at least. We will continue

to observe the situation. We are against intervention by any super-power, and we are against any super-power increasing its influence or military presence in the region. If there is an increase in U.S. military presence in the region, no one will be to blame but Iran, its behavior and its threats, which are most likely calculated to invite U.S. military presence in the area.

**How do you evaluate the Soviet attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian war? Do you see any connection between this war and the signing of the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty at this time?**

The Soviet Union's position, as I told you, is one of neutrality, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly announced. As far as we know, and judging by the assurances we have received from them, the Soviets are remaining neutral. We have no strong or irrefutable evidence to the contrary.

Where the treaty with Syria is concerned, I see no connection between it and the war. This project was not born in this period; it is a project which has been under discussion by the two sides for a long time, apparently. I see no connection between the two subjects.

**What are the implications of the treaty, in your view?**

It is not the first treaty of its kind. Several other countries have treaties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. India had one, Iraq has one and several other countries have such a treaty with the Soviet Union.

**Do you expect the Iraqi-Iranian war to spread to other countries in the region — especially in view of the Saudis' public expression of support for Iraq and the reports about Jordanian military involvement in the war?**

To begin with, Jordan has not entered the battle. That is absolutely untrue. Jordan supports Iraq's position, but it has not participated and it will not participate in the military operations undertaken by Iraq. This has been stated clearly in a communiqué by the Iraqi government.

As for the possibility of the war spreading, we have no desire to spread it and no intention of spreading it, as we have already announced. However, we cannot guarantee Iran's behavior on this matter. Everything depends on Iran's behavior. Iran may take action which would spread the war over a wider area. If it does so, it will naturally have to bear the consequences.

**Do you think there is any possibility of the Gulf war leading to a superpower confrontation?**

Theoretically, that possibility exists at all times, especially when there is conflict in a sensitive region. But I do not believe there is a big possibility of such a confrontation developing in the present situation. International tension was high at the beginning of the war, but I notice that it has decreased since then. The international situation is less tense now than it was at the beginning of the war.

There have been a number of attempts at mediation between Iraq and Iran, including the efforts of the Islamic Conference, the Security Council, the non-aligned nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Do you think any of those efforts can bear fruit in the future?

Those efforts failed because of Iran's intransigence, not because of Iraq's position.

However, I believe that, after some time, when the Iranian officials abandon their fantasies and realize that their military, economic and

political conditions are not at all good, the realities of the situation will impose new attitudes on them. The Iranian officials are bound to return to their senses, unless they want to destroy their country completely. When that happens (when they return to their senses), the (mediation) efforts will have a better chance of success.

Do you think the attacks on the oil installations of the two countries will lead to an international oil crisis? How would you assess Iraq's losses in terms of oil and oil installations so far?

The damage done to the Iraqi and Iranian oil installations is bound to have some effect on the international oil flow, of course. That cannot be avoided, since Iran and Iraq are among the biggest exporters of oil.

This does not mean, however, that the shortage will be enormous or that it cannot be compensated for. Iraq has announced its desire to cushion the impact of this crisis on the world's economy, and it has said that it will do everything in its power to that end, that it will consult with the other Arab countries toward exerting all possible efforts to minimize the shortage.

And in fact, there is no acute crisis in the international oil market now. Other Arab countries have been able to increase production, and we will take all the necessary measures to keep the reduction in our production down to the lowest possible level.

As for an assessment of the damage done to our oil installations, that would be difficult for me to make now. To begin with, I'm not in the country, and secondly, the war isn't over yet. The assessment of losses is a technical matter that I am in no position to go into.

However, the damage done to our installations is definitely less than the damage done to Iranian installations.

It is being said that neither Iraq nor Iran has enough arms and ammunition to keep this war going much longer. Do you agree?

No country in the world has an inexhaustible supply of arms and ammunition. Some countries are in a better position than others, but no country has the ability to keep a war going indefinitely. That goes without saying.

What I can tell you is that, in all respects, we are definitely in a better position than Iran.

If the war continues, do you think the Arab summit conference will be held in Amman on schedule next month?

So far, there has been no change in the date and venue of the conference. At any rate, everyone concerned, including ourselves, is now thinking about this matter. A final decision will be made in the light of developments. We don't know what will happen tomorrow. But until now, there has been no change in the time and the venue, and no one has suggested a postponement. The decision on this matter remains in effect: the conference will open on the previously determined date in the previously determined venue.

Do you consider that Iraq has received adequate support from the Arab world in this war?

On the popular level, I can state with total certainty that the Arab masses, wherever they are, support Iraq. On the official level, all Arab states, with the exception of Libya and Syria, support Iraq, although their expressions of support vary for various reasons.



Is this support adequate or inadequate? That is difficult to say. But Iraq, at any rate, has not asked anyone for material or military support, nor does it need such support. If anyone wishes to express his support in one way or another, he may do so — that depends on his feelings on the subject, his solidarity and his nationalist position. But Iraq has not requested and does not need military or material support.

**Do you expect an increase in Arab support?**

I believe that in time, the pressure of the Arab peoples will increase on those states whose expressions of support are still not loud enough. As for Arab states like Libya and Syria — I am certain that public opinion in Syria and Libya, which is a nationalist Arab public opinion, will eventually exert pressure on those countries' unnationalist positions...

What I would like to say is that we are all Arabs, and our sense of responsibility is not less than that of any other nation. When an Arab fights for Arab territory, in defense of the independence of Arab states, the issue is a nationalist one and not a political issue pitting one state against the other. These matters must be viewed from a nationalist angle. When an Arab fights a non-Arab in defense of Arab land, it is the duty of every Arab to stand by his brother, because this is a question

of Arab territory and Arab sovereignty. That is all I would like to say.

**How would you describe Iraq's current relations with the Iranian opposition, especially in the light of this week's reports about clashes between the Iranian forces and the Kurds?**

We sympathize with the Iranian opposition and give it our moral support, but it is not true that Iraq's relations with the Iranian opposition go further than that.

As for what is happening in Iran as regards the Kurds or the other minorities, we view it as a natural development. The minorities in Iran had expected to be granted their nationalist rights after the fall of the Shah. But the new regime in Iran is a confessional one. By taking on a confessional nature, it has automatically gained the hostility of the religious minorities. It is also a bigoted racist regime which does not recognize the nationalist rights of the other minorities. These are the factors which have led to the escalation of conflict between the minorities and the new regime in Iran. The conflict was predictable.

We support autonomy for the minorities and have granted autonomy to the minorities in Iraq. Is it conceivable that we should grant autonomy in Iraq and stand against the principle of autonomy elsewhere? ●

## VICTORY FOR BA'ATH LOYALISTS IN KURDISH ELECTIONS

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT &amp; MEMO in English 29 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Text]

Last week's elections for the first Legislative Council of the autonomous region of Kurdistan returned a majority of officials considered close to the central government and leading local families. Some 701,000 voters chose 50 deputies out of a total of 194 candidates. The candidates, were not, however, opposing each other, according to the director of the information committee set up for the elections. The Iraqi authorities undertook all of the electoral expenses of the candidates and provided transport for voters.

Observers find it difficult to analyse the results of the election, as traditional yardsticks such as political platforms and ideological positions were completely absent from the candidates' campaigns. The newly-elected deputies are either officials of popular organisations affiliated to the Baath Party or members of prominent Kurdish families like the Barazanis. It was Mustafa Barazani who had led the Kurdish Democratic Party, the Kurds' political and military umbrella during the two decades that finally led to the granting of Kurdish autonomy by the Iraqi authorities in 1974.

Neither of two women nor the religious dignitaries, both Muslim and Christian, who contested seats were elected. Most of the winners came from well-to-do occupational backgrounds such as engineering, law, teaching and farming.

The newly elected Council which will sit in the regional Kurdish capital of Irbil, will hold its first session in November under the chairmanship of the oldest member-elect. The 50 deputies, representing some 1.8 million inhabitants of autonomous Kurdistan, will launch their official three-year term with an oath "before God to protect the Republican system, serve the interest of the people, safeguard the independence, security and unity of the Iraqi Republic and be loyal to the principles of the July 17 and 30 revolution of 1980."

The decision to endow Iraq with a national parliament, which was elected last June (*An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO*, June 30), and to grant Kurdistan its own local assembly was taken last March by the Baath Party leadership. It said the move was intended to "build up democratic institutions and develop democratic participation."



## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS AVERAGE \$3.3 BILLION

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] Development plan investments in Kuwait reached \$16.609 billion during the period 1976 thru 1980, an average annual rate of \$3.322 billion.

This is brought out in a study by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development concerning the development of human resources and manpower in the Arab region. A table of total development plan investments in the Arab countries shows that Kuwait is in third place. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is in first place, with average annual development investments of \$23.391 billion. Total development plan investments in Saudi Arabia from 1975 thru 1980 amounted to \$140.346 billion [an average of 28.069, not 23.391]. In second place is Iraq, whose average annual investments is \$9 billion. However, if the level of investments is related to the population, Kuwait takes first place among all Arab nations.

The study states that a number of Arab countries, such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the two Yemens, Oman, Libya, Somalia, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, designated portions of their development budgets to the study of manpower problems, some of them anticipating a surplus, others a shortage in their labor force. However, there are signs that some of the basic decisions related to development plans are taken without regard to all objectives and programs of these plans.

The study states that all development plans of the Arab states give clear priority to technical and professional training. Many of them set aside large appropriations for this purpose.

All this points to the need to launch training operations. At present, interest centers on individual country programs. However, there are common regional problems which require regional solutions. It has become necessary to organize large-scale regional training programs, to supplement the training activities of the individual countries.

The study calls for giving priority to the sectors of manufacturing, construction, agriculture, communications and government administration.

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## KUWAIT

### BRIEFS

**FIVE MORE AIRBUSES PURCHASED**--The director general of Kuwait Airlines, Mr Ahmad Hamad al-Mashari, announced that the airline has concluded contracts for the purchase of 5 Airbus planes, in addition to the six already ordered. The Kuwait News Agency reports that the new contract with the French manufacturer of this type of aircraft was concluded on 24 September. Mr al-Mashari added that the airline will receive the new planes in 1983 and 1984. He explained that this step is aimed at replacing the airline's fleet of Boeing 707's, which he described as having a high operating cost with respect to fuel. The Airbus has room for approximately 210 passengers, and is a medium range aircraft. Al-Mashari announced that Kuwait Airlines received its first Boeing 727 on 26 September. It is expected that another 727 will be received in October, and a third in February 1981. This plan has the advantage of low operating cost, and has room for approximately 140 passengers. It is a medium range aircraft. The public relations department of the airline invited the media to a Boeing 727 flight in the skies of Kuwait tomorrow morning [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 30 Sep 80 p 15] 9605

**NEW PETROLEUM INVESTMENT COMPANY**--The official gazette has published a decree by the Amir of Kuwait authorizing the Kuwait Petroleum Agency, represented by the oil minister, to form a Kuwaiti stock company called the International Kuwait Company for Petroleum Investments. The company will have a capital of 100 million Kuwaiti dinars. The new company must be formed in accordance with the provisions of the commercial companies law and other laws in effect. This authorization does not bestow any concessions or privileges upon the new company, and does not place any responsibility on the government with regard to it. Following issuance of this decree, steps to form the company will begin, and the citizens will be invited to subscribe to its shares. Thirty million shares with a nominal value of 1 dinar per share will be offered. [Excerpts] [Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 10 Sep 80 p 8] 9605

**PANAMA BOND ISSUE**--The Kuwaiti International Investment Company announced yesterday that it will join the (Yamaishi) Securities Company (Japanese) and the First Chicago Asia Merchant Bank, Ltd, in floating a \$25 million dollar bond issue, the equivalent of approximately 6,650,000 Kuwaiti dinars, in behalf of the Republic of Panama. The bonds mature in 1990. The bonds are offered at 99.75, and carry a floating interest rate. The issue will be registered on the Singapore stock exchange. It is the first issue of its type to be marketed in East Asia markets. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Sep 80 p 15] 9605

**STOCKHOLM CITY BOND ISSUE**--The Kuwait Investment Company stated yesterday that it is floating a 7 million dinar bond issue (approximately \$26.025 million) in behalf

of the city of Stockholm, Sweden. The company said that the bonds, which will mature in 1990, will carry an interest rate of 9.75%. The bonds are rated as "excellent." [Text] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Sep 80 p 17] 9605

ILLEGAL WEAPONS CASE--Yesterday, the criminal court sentenced Ahmad, Suri and Hashim Bahraini and Fawzi Muhammad, who is still at large and whose address is unknown, to three years in prison with hard labor, and subsequent deportation. They had been charged with possession of firearms without a license. These were nine automatic and semi-automatic rapid fire rifles, eighteen pistols, and 137 rounds of ammunition. The three accused also participated with a fourth unknown person in the forgery of a Kuwaiti Auto Club (identification and credit guarantee?) document. [Excerpt] [Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Oct 80 p 5] 9605

CSO: 4802

## VARIOUS LEBANESE FRONT MEMBERS TRY TO EFFECT RECONCILIATION

Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic 11 Sep 80 p 3

/Article: "The Lebanese Front Will Soon Sign a Historic Document on the Situation"/

/Text/ The Lebanese Front has decided to hold a meeting which will be attended by the deputies of the Phalange and Liberal Parties, to be preceded by meetings held by representatives of the front, in order to set forth a "historic document" on the situation in Lebanon and the Lebanese Front's notions on the dangers the current stage is passing through.

The Lebanese Front held its periodic weekly meeting at the Mar Jirjis 'Ukar Monastery at 9300 hours in the morning yesterday. In it, current political and security developments were discussed in the light of the new occurrences which have taken place on the Lebanese stage.

Attending the meeting, which continued right up to 1100 hours, were President Camille Chamoun, Shaykh Pierre al-Junayyil, Dr Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani, Deputy Edouard Hanin, and Rev Tuma Muhanna, representative of the Lebanese Maronite monastic order.

### Chamoun's Statement

After the meeting President Chamoun said, "The fact is that there is nothing important we can convey to you except that it was resolved to prepare and arrange for a meeting to be attended firstly by representatives of the groups composing the Lebanese Front, with Mr Hanin and Mr Bustani, to study the local and international conditions which Lebanon is passing through, provided that this meeting be followed by an expanded meeting to be attended by the deputies of the two parties, the Lebanese Phalange Party and the Liberal Nationalists' Party."

### Full Reconciliation Is the Offspring of Union

Chamoun added, "This is on the one hand. On the other, I say to those persons who want to cast doubt on the permanent lasting relations between the two parties that we are not just in a state of total reconciliation on all subjects which concern Lebanese politics, we are also working hand in hand on behalf of the national interest and will continue to work on behalf of this interest."

## Unification of the Lebanese Forces

Chamoun said, "There is also a plan to unify the Lebanese Forces; this plan is under serious study in every sense of the word. We ask God for success in every field of our activity."

## The Libyan-Syrian Union

Chamoun was asked "There is a difference of opinion on the merger union between Libya and Syria regarding its negative or positive effect on Lebanese conditions. What is your view?" He answered,

"My opinion is that I will not have faith in that union before I think of its positive and negative effect as regards Lebanon. I do not believe that it will occur; if it does, it will just be theoretical and logical but not a plan which is fore-ordained to have life. This plan has been preceded by four unity or union plans and in their time we did not arrive at mergers; all these plans just remained ink on paper or died as soon as they were put in practice."

Chamoun went on, "Therefore let us wait a little while to ascertain what the destiny of this plan is and what its terms are, at which point it will be possible for us to answer your question on its effect on the situation in Lebanon."

/Question/ There is news to the effect that efforts will be made after the attainment of the merger union to consolidate friendly relations between the perseverance and steadfastness states and the Soviet Union, which will influence the situation in the region and expanded Soviet influence there.

/Answer/ First, who are the perseverance and steadfastness states? Since they arose, that is, since this notion arose, no planning or constitution occurred to determine these countries' relations with one another and this group has been notorious on some occasions for bloody disputes or bad relations among one another. Iraq is a perseverance and steadfastness state, and relations between the two countries are not as they should be. They Iraq and Syria are also perseverance and steadfastness states and we all remember the conspiracy Iraq asserted took place, which had as its target Saddam Husayn's regime, and the number of people who were executed after being accused of performing this conspiracy. The question now is, where are the perseverance and steadfastness states?

/Question/ What is your opinion on the information which says that Imam al-Sadr is still alive?

/Answer/ God willing al-Sadr is alive and God willing he will appear and return to his country.

## al-Jumayyil's Statement

As for Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, he began his statement by saying, "As you know, the circumstances the country is passing through and the situation the whole world is living through, including Lebanon, demand that efforts and forces be concentrated on really confronting the gravity of these circumstances."



The chief of the Phalange said, "The Lebanese Front, out of its awareness of this delicate stage, discussed the dimensions of these grave conditions today and decided to call upon its forces to cooperate with experts and specialists in various areas to set out a document specifying the front's view on this stage and the future of Lebanon."

al-Jumayyil added, "This front, represents most of the Lebanese who are concerned only to save Lebanon and restore its security, stability and unity, and what is needed is a realistic definition of the crisis and planning in order to set forth solutions. There are responsibilities which must be borne in the near and distant futures."

The head of the Phalange said, "After the document is set forth by the experts, it will be approved because it will be a document for history."

#### The Merger Union

al-Jumayyil was asked about his comments on the merger union and its effect on the situation in Lebanon. He said, "First no union can take place between one country and another by compulsion. During our good relations with Syria in 1976 this issue was already discussed with President Hafez al-Assad, when we told him that the entry of 35,000 Syrian soldiers into Lebanon was supported by Lebanese, Arab and international approval, out of faith on the part of us Lebanese that these two moral and material forces would help restore security, stability and tranquility to Lebanon. After subsequent meetings we pointed out that the situation remained the same, if it was not getting worse."

He went on, "I remember that day, without broadcasting a secret, that the Syrian president told me, 'You are still afraid of union between Syria and Lebanon, and I tell you that unity is our goal and we will work to achieve it, but that this union will not be through compulsion. We believe in a union which the people demand; our problems are many, and we will not add to them. We believe in Lebanon as a sovereign free independent country in every meaning of the word, and when the last Lebanese is persuaded to unite with Syria then we will think of it. Nor will we forget the history of Lebanon's struggle against the Ottoman Empire for 400 years, until you were able to achieve your independence.'"

al-Jumayyil went on, "I am stating President al-Assad's words, from the standpoint of Syria's interests before those of Lebanon, which are that one must protect the independence, sovereignty and style of life of Lebanon."

al-Jumayyil said, "Most Arab countries are subject to individual rule; the ruler can make decisions without referring to the chamber of deputies or a popular referendum. However, Lebanon is a democratic country dependent on democracy, freedom and its formula, which combines 18 factions, and it cannot make decisions without setting forth from these principles, which it believes in. Union will not occur through compulsion or through slogans. That happened in the past but we have seen what the result was."

## The Gravity of the Current Situation

Regarding the gravity of the current situation in Lebanon and the south, al-Jumayyil said, "Before all else, we must start from within. We, as Lebanese, must agree among ourselves to determine what we want. The armistice which exists between the Arabs and Israel after many wars is respected by all parties today because every party realizes his interests, while Lebanon, whose condition has been badly affected, its authority weakened and its people fragmented, is dominated by the chaotic armed Palestinian presence, and we ourselves bear the actions and reactions without having the power to put a stop to the dangers surrounding us. By the way, I say that if we are all Arabs and members of the Arab League, and there are Palestinians among us why isn't a united strategy put forth? Either a war strategy for which all Arabs will bear the responsibility or an armistice strategy which all Arabs will welcome?"

al-Jumayyil said, "For us alone to continue to bear the sufferings of war against the Arabs is not condoned by international law, custom, or relations of brotherhood and friendship. For what sake is the war in the south? Haven't its only results been the destruction of the south and the exiling of its people? What have the Arabs benefited from it?"

On the events which are taking place between the Palestinians and Amal in Ba'labakk and the southern suburbs, the chief of the Phalange said, "That is part of a war of destruction and terror which the major countries are directly or indirectly aiming at by means of the smaller countries."

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CSO: 4802



# NATION SETS UP NEW BASES FOR TRADE WITH EASTERN BLOC

Nicosia AL-'ASR in Arabic 19 Sep 80 p 20

/Article: "After Eastern European Countries Requested Abrogation of the Clearing Agreement, Lebanon Set forth a Draft Concerning Commercial Agreements"/

/Text/ The trade and payments ("clearing") agreements concluded between Lebanon and five socialist countries are in the process of disappearing.

Of the five countries only two, Poland and Rumania, still adhere to the clearing agreements; after the Soviet Union and East Germany, Czechoslovakia recently "liberated itself" and a free trade exchange agreement was signed with it at the end of last August.

The turn of Poland and Rumania is coming soon.

The clearing agreements were the greatest commercial fraud with respect to Lebanon, which did not once benefit from the subsections of the agreements, that explicitly stipulate the principle of equality in trade.

The trade balance with the five European socialist countries did not register a surplus on Lebanon's behalf one year, because it was clear that dealing with countries with guided economies, such as the Eastern European ones, cannot guarantee even relative equality. While a Lebanese merchant is free to import what he wants from these countries, he is not free to export what he wants to them, since exports to these countries are subject to a general plan drawn up by their governments or specialized institutions operating under guidance from the governments.

Nonetheless, instead of Lebanon requesting the abrogation of these agreements, the five countries have determined to demand the conclusion of new agreements on the basis of free trade and abrogation of the clearing agreements.

Sources in the Ministry of Economy and Trade attribute the reasons for the Eastern European countries' disinclination to continue with these agreements to the following causes and considerations:

1. Lebanese customs tariffs are applied without condition or restriction to all countries in the world, including the Socialist countries.

2. The doors to importing into Lebanon are open to products of all countries without special restrictions regarding any of these countries.

3. Freedom of financial transaction is also guaranteed for all.

How can we, in this framework of freedoms, expect any foreign country to come to us and commit itself to buy specific amounts of our agricultural or industrial production?

The Eastern European countries did at a time when they needed to develop their relations with Lebanon, in view of what Lebanon's commerce represents in the Middle East.

Now, however, this goal has been realized and these countries are no longer in need of this kind of link.

Sources in the Ministry of Economy and Trade have wondered if it was in Lebanon's interests to keep its gates legally open to all without restriction or condition or to try to create new principles for commercial transactions with Lebanon.

Theoretically, there are a number of solutions to which one can resort to protect Lebanon's interests, including:

1. Imposing restrictions on imports.

The system of prior permission might allow the desired objective to be attained with relative ease. Import permission would be imposed on all cargoes imported into Lebanon; the countries with a free economy would be given this automatically but countries with a guided economy would be given it only on a basis of equality.

However, the system of permits which was applied in Lebanon is not devoid of complications and violations which we have previously tested out and therefore it is not possible to recommend that it be endorsed.

2. Modifying the customs tariff system.

Modification would occur by approving a new plan for a customs tariff system which would have the effect of making every country with economic interests with Lebanon enter into negotiations with it to obtain most favored nation treatment.

The customs law currently stipulates that there are three tariffs: a maximum tariff, an ordinary tariff and an agreed-upon tariff; this law requires that these tariffs be imposed in accordance with the following:

Maximum tariffs: these are applied to goods which originate in countries which do not benefit from ordinary tariffs.

Ordinary tariffs: these are applied to goods which originate from countries specified by Higher Customs Council decrees.

Agreed-upon tariffs: these are applied to goods which originate in countries with which special customs agreements have been concluded.

In this regard it is worth pointing out that ordinary tariffs, which are amended tariffs that are generally applied, are automatically given to all countries in the world; likewise, the most favored nation treatment which countries try to obtain in economic negotiations is a fact of life in Lebanon.

Therefore we consider that the customs tariff system should be amended in the following manner:

A. In the legal provisions:

The customs law should be modified in such a way that the tariff system stipulated in it should be replaced by a new system including:

A general tariff.

A preferential tariff.

A special tariff.

General tariffs will apply to all countries which do not benefit from either the preferential or the special tariffs.

Preferential tariffs are applied wholly or in part to countries which sign special customs or commercial agreements with Lebanon or to whom the authorities see fit to give this treatment, in view of the overall economic relations linking them to Lebanon. Here in particular financial, cultural, economic or technical aid presented to Lebanon is taken into consideration.

The special tariff is applied, as is the situation now, to the countries belonging to the League of Arab States which have signed an agreement to facilitate trade with the countries in this league or have concluded bilateral agreements with Lebanon in accordance with the provisions of these agreements.

B. In determining the rates of the various tariffs:

The goal of the proposed method is to set forth a "preferential tariff" in a manner which will be as close as possible to the current "ordinary tariff," wherein:

The change will not influence the receipts of customs duties.

Nor will it affect the degree of customs protection given to local industries.

Nor will it affect the level of domestic prices, as far as possible.

In Setting forth General Tariffs

Use will be made of the occasion of creating this tariff to conduct a comprehensive review of the general duty levels which the ordinary tariff now stipulates; these levels will be coordinated where they need to be coordinated, will operate where they can operate, and so forth.

These levels will increase by varying percentages, in accordance with the types of goods, in a manner which does not affect the level of prices, at least as far as materials related to the daily lives of citizens are concerned.

In general the increase will not exceed a maximum of 25 percent, although it is possible to keep below that rate or exceed it in specific cases.

#### **In Setting forth Preferential Tariffs**

The levels of this tariff will be set with respect to the general tariff by an average percentage rate reduction to be endorsed when general tariff rates are set out--that is, 25 percent, if the limit recommended in the previous paragraph is endorsed.

#### **In Setting forth Special Tariffs**

Special tariffs are the result of the application to preferential tariff rates of the deductions stipulated in the agreement to facilitate trade reached in the context of the Arab League, or in bilateral agreements with Arab countries.

#### **The Benefits of This Solution**

Among the benefits of this solution are the fact that:

1. It opens room for fruitful economic negotiations not just with Eastern European countries but also with other countries which benefit from ordinary tariffs free of charge.
2. The principle of freedom of trade authorized in Lebanon will be preserved.
3. The level of customs protection granted to Lebanese industry will be protected.
4. In the customs context, we will be assured of a practical, flexible customs system; instead of the maximum tariff which cannot be applied and constitutes a punishment which is not inflicted on anyone, there is a just "general tariff" which can be applied to countries which do not want to establish trade or economic cooperation relations with Lebanon. It also creates a "preferential tariff" suitable for encouraging countries to desire to make contracts with Lebanon.
5. No financial sacrifice will result from its application; rather, to the contrary, it may provide the treasury with additional revenues.
6. It will not affect domestic prices:

By keeping essential materials from receiving substantial tariff increases.

By continuing the exemptions stipulated in the current ordinary tariffs and the agreements concluded with Arab countries.

By issuing special measures requiring that "preferential tariffs" be granted as an exemption to countries whose overall economic relations with Lebanon the authorities consider permit that.

By paving the way for rivalry between goods subject to general tariffs and goods benefiting from preferential tariffs.

While waiting for this modification to be realized, we consider that we should avoid granting most favored nation treatment in the transitional period except with the utmost caution in order to change our current tariff system.

#### Czechoslovakia Prepares To Buy Lebanese Products Worth \$5 Million Annually

AL-'ASR has learned that the Lebanese delegation which traveled to Czechoslovakia toward the end of August to sign a new trade agreement between the two countries was surprised to receive a request from the Czech party for information on the reconstruction of Lebanon. Czechoslovakia's desire to participate in projects the Lebanese government will carry out in this field was expressed to the Lebanese delegation.

The Czech party wondered if Arab aid stipulated that bids for projects or the purchase of equipment not be awarded to socialist countries.

The Lebanese delegation refrained from getting into that issue on grounds that its task was basically restricted to discussing commercial aspects alone and consequently that it was not empowered to discuss the subject of reconstruction, the participation of Czech organizations in it, or the sale of equipment for its projects.

In addition, the Lebanese delegation, which traveled to Prague on 25 August 1980, signed a new commercial agreement which had previously been prepared for in Beirut with the Czech commercial mission.

The new agreement abrogated the previously concluded clearing agreement and its annexes and gave most favored nation treatment to the two contracting groups. Payments between the two countries have been freed and vessels of both countries are given equal opportunities to transport goods traded between themselves.

The most prominent point in the agreement is that Czechoslovakia has promised to buy Lebanese products valued at \$5 million a year.

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LEBANON

FRANJIYYAH SETS CONDITIONS FOR SUPPORTING NEW GOVERNMENT

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Report on press conference given by former President Sulayman Franjiyyah, in Ihdin; date not given]

[Text] President Sulayman Franjiyyah has affirmed that he "does not object to the participation of any faction in the new government, provided that the army, supported by the Arab deterrent force, moves into all Lebanese territory. The new government must commit itself in its inaugural statement to set a time and date for these forces to fan out towards the south, the north and the west, one kilometer per day from the presidential palace." He accused President Sarkis of failing to implement Arab summit conference resolutions "despite the fact that the Arabs gave him everything."

President Franjiyyah spoke yesterday at a press conference he held in Ihdin about various current issues.

Earnestness and Diversion

Correspondents began the press conference with a question about the seriousness of President Elias Sarkis's effort to get out of the crisis. Franjiyyah was asked if he believed that Sarkis's action was a mere diversionary tactic, as former Prime Minister Karami was saying.

Franjiyyah replied, "I agree with former Prime Minister Karami that everything being proposed on the Lebanese scene is diversionary. The most recent proposal was that of a government of activists to implement reconciliation. Fine. The government that they proposed was rejected by former Prime Minister Karami. I also rejected it completely. But for your information, I am announcing for the first time that this rejection was not to apply if a condition was met. This is that the proposed government pledge to the Chamber of Deputies in its inaugural statement that it would set a time and date for the Lebanese forces, supported by the deterrent forces, to fan out from the presidential palace towards the north, the south and the west, so as to extend the state's control. These forces would move one kilometer per day in all directions. We thank God who made our country large in significance and small in size. Thus, within 100 days, these forces will have spread across all Lebanese territory, and the situation will have returned to normal. But we have not heard anything about the state accepting this condition. We are repeating, and we are saying that the regime is trying to distract the Lebanese people until the 2 remaining years [of the term of Sarkis] go by without any action, resolution or implementation of a plan."



Franjiyyah was asked if he would ask President Sarkis to use the military solution in case one of the parties objected to implementation of the suggestion. He replied, "If he does not want to use the military solution, why have an army? Why is he spending 1 billion Lebanese pounds on the defense budget?"

Franjiyyah was asked about the two types of government presented to him. He said, "Only one type was presented to former Prime Minister Karami and to me. This was before Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh was appointed premier-designate. Other than this proposal, which Brig Gen al-Khuli was charged to relay to us, we did not receive any proposal."

Regarding the current Lebanese experience of a homeland that is united on paper, but whose land is divided, he said: "There is a state, but it does not really exist; [some act as if] the Arabs do not exist. Let me refer you to a statement made by Kuwait's minister of foreign affairs, in which he said, 'I do not know what they want!' If those who are the closest friends of the Lebanese people make such statements, what about those who are not their friends? This is not the Arabs' fault; this is our fault. The Arabs gave us everything we asked for at the summit conferences, but we did not carry out any resolutions, and wasted all the golden opportunities we had. It is the president of the republic who is responsible for this."

#### Who Is Working for Partition?

Franjiyyah was asked about his opinion of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil's statement that we would have partition if the situation were to remain as it is.

He replied, "This person is himself working for partition. It is unfortunate that he calls for a legitimate government and for strengthening it, but does the opposite of what he calls for. Does this man refer to himself and to his party when he talks about the legitimate government? Does he believe that all the Lebanese people are stupid and he is intelligent? Maybe the opposite is the truth. A statement is made every day, but actions contradict the statements. Does he think that people are stupid? Anyone who thinks people are stupid is the biggest fool."

#### Crisis To Be Resolved with His Departure

Franjiyyah was asked about the means of getting out of the maelstrom. He replied, "There is no getting out of the maelstrom as long as President Elias Sarkis is president. We will get out of it when he departs."

About President Sarkis's objective of injecting the Syrians as mediators, Franjiyyah said, "His objective is to convey to the Lebanese people and to the world the impression that Syria is blocking agreement."

"Is this true? This is fiction. Lies! Lies! Lies! As far as I know--and I am not supposed to know everything--the Syrians did everything they could do that was asked of them."

Why aren't some leaders taking action to reveal the dimensions of the game and the regime's position, he was asked?

He replied, "The Lebanese question consists of two parts: a Lebanese-Lebanese part and an Arab-Lebanese part. Since the Palestinians are on our land, we cannot come up with a solution with our own capabilities by ourselves. We can only do so with our Arab brothers. But the Arabs have nothing to do with the existing internal condition on Lebanese territory. If we need help, we can ask them for it, but we are the ones who must solve this ourselves. No one but the state can solve this, and the state is, unfortunately, non-existent!"

About his opinion of the statement made by the Maronite Patriarch Antonios Butrus Kharish that "We, the Lebanese people cannot design a state; we do not have the ability to design a state," Franjiyyah said, "Most certainly we cannot design the state that His Eminence the Patriarch is hoping for, but we can design a state like any one of the existing states."

#### The Resistance and Implementation

About former Prime Minister Karami's statement that the security plan cannot be implemented unless the agreements with the resistance are carried out, Franjiyyah said, "The state has tried many times to work with the Palestinians to implement agreements, but, unfortunately, it did not achieve any results. I join former Prime Minister Karami in hoping that the agreements will be carried out, but not carrying them out does not prevent the state from establishing its control over the largest possible section of Lebanese territory, if not all of it."

Franjiyyah was asked about his position on the proposal made by Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil regarding political security as an alternative to the security plan. He replied, "Any person can propose what he wishes. Amin al-Jumayyil and other members of al-Jumayyil family make new proposals every day. Which one do they really believe in? I don't think they believe in any proposal. They believe in a state, an emirate, a kingdom or at the very least a republic whose president would be one of them."

Franjiyyah responded to a question by saying that he did not feel that the government had looked into the statement that was issued after the National Movement's visit to the north.

About what he and his allies would do if the government maintains its passive position, he said, "They will guarantee a comfortable life in their own environment. Sulayman Franjiyyah can do no more."

But how can this be done when security is being broken continuously? He replied, "These outbreaks have ended, thank God! If you were to look some day into investigations made, you would find that these outbreaks were concocted by the government so that this province would not remain as it is today. They went so far as to disrupt Tripoli with outbreaks which the authorized agencies paid for, according to the investigation."

#### The Possible and the Impossible

Regarding the possibility of implementing the security plan which the government is trying to work out with Syria, he said, "We want first to know the plan so that

we can say whether it can be implemented or not. It would not be enough to implement the plan in the marketplace or in some sensitive areas. The government must be in control of all the Lebanese territories it can control. The territories that it cannot control are the border areas which are controlled by the Israelis. The army can do what it wishes with the assistance of the deterrent forces in the other areas."

[He was asked if he thought the army could implement the security plan] even if that plan included the north. He replied, "I hope they would begin in the north. We have an army and a deterrent force. Let them coordinate their actions and set out for all the areas of the north."

Can the security plan be implemented before an agreement over the Army Law is reached? He said, "If we do not agree about a law, what could we agree about? What is hindering the implementation of the Army Law? The powers given to the Mr Johnny 'Abidu? They want to incorporate into the law all the irregular things that are being done by what is called the Deuxieme Bureau [Intelligence Agency]. They want to make the chief of the Deuxieme Bureau a dictator of the Lebanese republic in political, economic, social and even in educational matters."

Does he believe that the difference over reorganizing the army takes us back to square one and exposes the state to hazards, he was asked?

He replied, "Are you saying take us back to square one? Why? Where is the state now? It is in square one."

Is not the security plan the program of the next government, he was asked?

He replied, "Regardless of who is in the government, the purpose of the security plan is to spread the government's control over all Lebanese territory. We are with the government in this without reservations."

About his opinion of Lebanon's official rejection of the PLO's invitation to hold a meeting of the Arab Defense Council to discuss the situation in the south, Franjiyyah said, "The rejection was justified 100 percent. But if the Lebanese state knew its duties, it would have made the request itself. I wish the Palestinian brothers had not asked for the meeting directly, but had approached the state about it. If the state refused, the refusal would be known, and any Arab state would have the right to make the request."

#### The Experiment of Unity

About the anticipated union between Syria and Libya he said, "As far back as we can remember, we have always heard the leaders of Arab countries, especially the eastern ones, talk about unity of the Arab nation. Every Arab country has adopted the slogan of Arab unity from the Gulf to the [Atlantic] Ocean. Syria's slogan is unity, freedom, socialism. Thus, Arab unity according to Arab officials is the objective of every political action. Today unity may or may not be a fact, comprehensive or partial, but it is necessary for our happiness. The first step of what has been called for by the masses and in official circles is being implemented. We hope from the bottom of our hearts that this experiment will be successful, and that it will include all the Arabs."

Regarding how this step towards unity would affect the situation in Lebanon, he said, "It will most certainly be good, because we have sensed from our contact with fraternal Syria that Syria has no ambitions in Lebanon. How then could our distant sister have any ambitions in Lebanon? I doubt, [in fact] I swear that they have no designs on Lebanon. They are experimenting. If the experiment succeeds, we will grab it. If, God forbid, it should fail, it will be another one of the experiments."

Did he see the need for Lebanon's participation in any possible confrontation with Israel, he was asked?

He replied, "Would Lebanon be far away from a confrontation that may take place one day or the other under unity or without it? This is not possible. Although Lebanon did not bear arms in the 1948 war, it did carry out its duties towards the fighters. Lebanon would not remain a spectator in case of any confrontation that may occur even in Jordan, away from Lebanon. Lebanon has its duties within its capabilities."

President Franjiyyah was told, "You are an Arab nationalist in one sense of the word." He said, "It is not necessary to make that claim, but I do not allow anyone to claim that he is more of an Arab nationalist than I am."

Regarding the European initiative and what Franjiyyah had previously said about the fact that Europe was not speaking (its own mind), he said, "Europe is sacrificing everything it holds dear today to keep the jews in Israel. This is because if Israel were to cease to exist--and God willing it will cease to exist--the jews would return to Europe and would inflict upon Europe the same suffering it had experienced for centuries. It is in the interests of any European initiative to keep the jews in Israel."

Would he accept a part in a government which would adopt a clear action program to which Damascus would have contributed, and which would include third rank Phalangists who are not members of the al-Jumayyil family? He said, "Despite all efforts [claimed to have been] made by the state, can you mention to me one? There was one proposal which Brig Gen al-Khuli relayed to us. We turned it down, unless one condition was met. We turned it down, because the Phalangists would be part of it. But if the government carried out our condition, we do not care who would be part of it."

In response to a question, he explained: "We said that the army was to fan out one kilometer per day over all Lebanese territory. Are we to exclude Upper al-Matn or Lower al-Matn?"

Would he join the Phalangists if the army were to go into al-Ashrafiyah, he was asked? He replied, "Let whoever wants to go there do so, provided that the army, supported by the deterrent forces, go into all Lebanese territory. It is welcome to come to Zgharta."

Do you then support the inclusion of the Phalangists in the government, he was asked? He answered: "There is a condition. Politically speaking, one, two or three ministers in 20 would not make a difference, but there is one reservation."



We are forgetting that Israel's policy could become part of the government. We have reached the point of wanting to perish."

Regarding the Vatican's position vis a vis the Lebanese faction that opposes its position on the subject of Jerusalem as well as Israel's decisions in that regard, he said, "With regard to Jerusalem, the Vatican did not know the position of the Lebanese faction. But with regard to the al-Safra incidents the Vatican took the same position that was taken by the Maronite patriarch. It is quite unlikely for the Vatican to entertain the position of a Lebanese faction or to oppose it internationally."

Regarding a report about a role he played for unity he replied, "If I knew its source, I would answer, but it may be something that was made up by AL-NAHAR, for example."

He denied interfering in any way to bring Libya and Syria closer together for the purpose of uniting them. He said, "There was no need for mediation between Syria and Libya. It became evident that there was nothing to tarnish their relationship."

He said that his visit to Libya was "likely, but not under the present circumstances. If it had been very urgent, I would have gone. The visit will be made in response to Col al-Qadhafi's invitation. We will go after the crisis is over."

Responding to a question regarding Cpt Muhammad 'Uthman, a gendarme who was kidnapped some time ago, he said, "Two young men, one from the district of Zgharta and the other from the district of Jubayl drove in one car to Beirut. There was no news of them for over three and a half months. I would not wish for anyone to be in their parents' shoes. In the present situation, anyone who leaves his house is subject to being kidnapped. Then one of the two men, a gendarme, returned and reported what had happened. The father of the missing young man asked the Deuxieme Bureau to return his son or to turn him over to a military court if he were guilty. Then he went to Tripoli, and talked to the first officer he met from the Deuxieme Bureau. He then talked to the father of one of the officers of the Deuxieme Bureau. We are waiting for the son to be released, but the officials are not paying any attention to the matter."

#### Campaign Against Harb

Then Franjiyyah discussed the decision of the minister of public works, Mr Butrus Harb, regarding joining the district of al-Batrun with the province of Jabal Lubnan with regard to his ministry's activity. Franjiyyah said, "There are several explanations for this.

"This may be the beginning of implementing a decentralized administration. This is possible. However, a decentralized administration would not take from a small heap to give to a large heap. If Harb had tried to annex the district of Jubayl to North Lebanon, we would have said that he relieved Jabal Lubnan of a burden and turned it over to the north. We would have been grateful to him, if he had the right to do so. But there is no explanation for the administrative divisions of Lebanon being modified by a mere edict issued by a minister. The real reasons for the minister's action can be found in the fact that the official of the ministry

of public works in North Lebanon is from Zgharta, and does not yield to the minister on decisions that violate the law. He has rejected all the decisions, and has transferred everything that pertains to the ministry of public works in the district of al-Batrun to the province of Jabal Lubnan.

"The minister is now a member of a government whose resignation has been accepted. Does he have the right to make decisions of this kind? A self-respecting minister in such a situation would carry out routine business such as employees pensions. I am talking about a man who respects himself, not one who takes advantage of his position, as does the minister of public works. I would not be surprised by anything he would do. But let him know that his decision will not be implemented, nor will any action originating from his department in the province of Jabal Lubnan to the district of al-Batrun be implemented."

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# POLITICAL SITUATION FOLLOWING AL-HADATH CLASHES REVIEWED

Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 16 Sep 80 p 13

[Article: "Vast Majority Siding with Sarkis after al-Hadath Clashes and Army Intervention; Government of Activists Without Phalangists and Franjiyyah; Visits of Rizq Reveal Internal Phalangist Conflict"]

[Text] The recent clashes between the army and the Phalangist militia in the area of al-Hadath raised several questions about the future of relations between the legitimate government and the Phalangists, and between the government and the other Lebanese forces in the country. It soon became evident that a vast majority of Lebanese activists supported President Sarkis in his position on the intervention of the army. These activist forces can be said to represent a considerable majority on the scene. Its most important elements are the National Movement in Beirut; the Amal Movement; the parliamentary forces, excluding deputies of the separatist front; and other independent forces and political organizations. It is the judgment of persons close to President Sarkis that these elements are capable at any moment of supporting the formation of a new government capable of governing and assuming responsibility for preserving conditions in the country regardless of the difficulties and obstacles it may face.

The problem as the president sees it in the new situation is that the news from the north is not encouraging, especially following former Prime Minister Rashid Karami's intensification of his opposition and criticism. Karami has joined former President Sulayman Franjiyyah in calling upon the president to resign if he fails to consolidate the underpinnings of government in Lebanon.

## A Government of the Majority of Activist

The administration is assuming a new position with regard to the government crisis. This position would call for the formation of a government that would represent a majority but not all of the activists. It seems that the regime will do so by keeping the Phalangists and the northern bloc out of the government. In case negotiations in this connection are successful, the government crisis will be solved without challenges, and a new government will be formed as soon as possible, if the parties concerned agree to take part in such a government with the approval and support of "the allies."

Based on these new considerations in the political situation in Lebanon, it is expected that the president of the republic will send Deputy Rene Mu'awwad to Biqa'

Safrin to meet with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Naturally, Mu'awwad would also communicate the position of the president of the republic to former President Sulayman Franjiyyah, especially since Mu'awwad was and still is an active liaison between President Sarkis and former President Franjiyyah. This is because he has strong relations with both. The new proposal which the president of the republic will announce amounts to the formation of a government which excludes any partisans of the Phalangists or of former President Franjiyyah. But will these two parties accept this?

#### Al-Jumayyil's Statements

The daily statements published in the name of Phalangist Chief Pierre al-Jumayyil indicate clearly that the Phalangists will not accept any government in which they do not participate. These statements also indicate that the party's old demand is still being made, that a member of the al-Jumayyil family represent the party. Al-Jumayyil had notified the president during the recent visit he made to B'abda that the party's candidate would be Amin al-Jumayyil and no one else. He also said that the party did not object to or have any preconditions regarding any candidates of the other factions.

The visits made to B'abda by Phalangist Deputy Edmond Rizq, who is considered an opponent of Bashir al-Jumayyil's course of action, had revealed a behind the scenes conflict within the party. However, these visits did not confirm the ability of Amin al-Jumayyil's faction to oppose Bashir's extremist faction. Therefore, Pierre al-Jumayyil's insistence that Amin be in the cabinet signifies the immediate agreement of Amin's faction to deploy the army from Upper al-Matn to Antilyas on the sea coast near Juniyah.

#### Al-Huss and the Secrets of the Game

The private meetings held by a group of deputies with candidates for the new government reveal that former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss is aware of most of what is going on behind the scenes, and is supporting the president. Al-Huss regards himself as out of contention for the premiership, but constantly emphasizes that President Sarkis has to form a government quickly, because the process of disposing of business without a government in office is not effective under present conditions in the country. But persons close to Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, especially the deputies who visit him almost daily, emphasize that the current situation requires boldness in forming a government of activists that would include all factions without exception. Al-Sulh rejects the notion of a provisional government without Franjiyyah and the Phalangists. He considers that such a government would be incomplete and inadequate.

#### Karami's Demand

Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami is calling for the formation of a permanent government, but he is defining conditions for such a government that would keep obstacles out of its way. Such a government would be homogeneous and would try to implement the principles of reconciliation before proclaiming its agreement with its details. Karami still adheres to his refusal to form a government, because existing differences in points of view between him and President Sarkis and a large

group of Lebanese remain unresolved, and there are no indications that these differences will soon to be overcome. But Karami is objective on the subject of forming a government: he would not oppose any candidate who succeeds in resolving the problem of north Lebanon, and adopts a clear and candid position regarding those who deal with Israel.

#### Important Possibilities

According to information being discussed by some ministers of al-Huss's government, it seems that the administration is expecting significant developments to occur before it takes new steps to solve the government crisis, or while efforts that are being made to form a government. These developments may be summarized as follows:

1. Special information received by President Sarkis from some countries in Western Europe indicates that the crisis of south Lebanon is not over yet; that the Zionist state intends to launch a broad-based offensive against the south; and that it is awaiting a suitable opportunity to achieve this. The president feels that such a possibility calls for the formation of a government of activists, rather than a caretaker government. However, if every faction maintains its present position, despite its awareness of the current situation in the country, the formation of a provisional government becomes essential to confront all anticipated developments in the south and elsewhere. Sarkis insists on this, and wants the new government--in case a government of activists cannot be formed--to exclude the Phalangists and Franjiyyah and to be headed by Malik Salam.

#### Not Burning the Bridges

2. The Lebanese government believes that the widening of the opposition which calls for President Sarkis's resignation may lead to the renewal of the armed clashes, and may restore the climate of war in the country. According to the president, this encourages him to refrain from "burning his bridges" with the Phalangists and to maintain cooperation with them until further notice. Ongoing communications at the present stage are addressing the necessity of coming to an understanding with the president of the republic before matters get worse.

#### The Position of the National Movement

3. The National Movement is trying to contain every attempt to sow discord and generate clashes on the Lebanese scene, so as not to weaken the joint forces operating in the south, especially . . . large number of the movement's fighters did move to the south to support and defend the area. In view of these considerations, the position of the National Movement regarding the formation of a new government is a very positive one. This is the crucial issue with regard to the policy and plans of the National Movement. The movement's basic demand at this stage is the formation of a new government that satisfies or achieves the greatest possible measure of progress.

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## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BREAKS DOWN DATA ON NATION'S REPORTS

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 10 Sep 80 p 6

/Article: "Chamber of Commerce Report on Industrial Exports"/

/Text/ The Study and Documentation Center of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Beirut has set out a report on the development of Lebanese export activities during the first half of 1980.

The report stated that total exports came to 1,767,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,193,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1979, that is, an increase of 48 percent.

The report pointed out that the bulk of Lebanese exports still flows toward the markets of Arab oil states and that Saudi Arabia still occupies first place with respect to these exports, while Iraq has come to assume second place in terms of imports from Lebanon, having occupied fourth place last year.

Here are the most important contents of the report:

First, development of Lebanese exports in the first half of 1980:

Table One: Development of Monthly Exports in First Half of 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (in millions of pounds)

Month	Lebanese Exports Confirmed by Beirut Chamber				Total Lebanese Exports (estimated)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
January	37	171	141	136	57	253	175	209
February	61	107	136	192	94	165	209	295
March	93	147	135	181	142	227	208	278
April	107	127	113	162	165	196	174	250
May	136	119	155	214	209	183	338	329
June	169	133	123	263	260	205	189	406
Total	598	800	776	1,148	927	1,229	1,193	1,767



Table Two: Comparison of Monthly Quarterly Export Values in Previous Years

	In Current Prices			In 1977 Prices	
	1977	1979	1980	1979	1980
First Quarter	98	197	260	156	180
Second Quarter	211	200	328	158	228
Third Quarter	201	221	nil	175	
Fourth Quarter	277	280	nil	221	

In spite of the high costs of production and continuing security crises, Lebanese exports continued to rise during the first 6 months of 1980, moving from 209 million pounds in January to 406 million in June, based on the values of exports whose origins were confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Beirut, which account for about 65 percent of total exports of Lebanese origin.

Total exports in the first half of this year came to 1,767,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,193,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1979, or an increase of 48 percent.

Table Three: Comparison between Goods Exported in First Half of 1980 and 1979 According to Chamber Certificates (in millions of Pounds)

Categories	First Half 1979		First Half 1980		1980 over 1979 (percent)
	Value of Exports	Per- cent	Value of Exports	Per- cent	
1. Livestock and animal resource products	3.679	0.4	5.169	0.4	+41
2. Plant resource products	48.270	6.2	47.221	4.1	-0.2
3. Fats, oils, animal and vegetable oils, animal candles	4.175	0.5	18.703	1.6	+356
4. Food industries, bev- erages	60.668	7.8	84.313	7.3	+39
5. Mineral products	81.872	10.5	35.503	11.71	+65.6
6. Chemical and related industry products	124.293	16.0	146.137	12.7	+17.7
7. Artificial resins, plastics, rubber	24.948	3.1	41.601	3.6	+67
8. Leather, furrier hides, manufactures from these materials, travel goods	9.610	1.2	7.432	0.6	-73
9. Wood, charcoal and wood manufactures	5.526	0.7	9.327	0.8	+67.2
10. Paper and paper products	47.968	6.1	58.777	5.1	+23.5
11. Textiles and textile goods products	83.792	10.8	154.419	13.4	+84.5
12. Shoes, headgear, umbrel- las, human hair products	10.924	1.4	21.643	1.8	+98.0

Table Three (continued)

13. Goods manufactured from cement, stone, gypsum, asbestos, porcelain products, glass, glass products	45.016	5.8	52.202	4.5	+16
14. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, jewelry stones (imitation)	16.401	2.1	37.995	3.2	+131
15. Ordinary metals and products	140.730	18.1	14.884	12.5	+2
16. Machinery and equipment, electrical equipment	5.351	6.4	129.915	11.3	+158
17. Transportation equipment	7.768	0.9	29.631	2.5	+284
18. Optical mat'l, equipment	0.304	--	9.347	0.8	--
19. Weapons and ammunition	--	--	0.045	--	--
20. Diverse manufactured equipment other than the above not mentioned above	9.042	1.1	15.791	1.3	+74
21. Art works, collection items, antiquities	0.131	--	---	--	--
Total	7,753.3	100	1,148.965	100	+48

However, in order to make a useful evaluation of the status of exports at present, one must include the rate of increase in prices in computing the value of these exports, that is estimated at about 15 percent in the period June 1979-June 1980. The increase comes to about 29 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1979 in June 1979 prices.

It is necessary to point out here that this improvement in the development of exports in the first half of the current year does not mean that Lebanese installations, especially industrial ones, have been able to make up the massive losses they suffered as a consequence of the destruction in the summer of 1978 or have been able to absorb the great increase in production costs. It had been expected that Lebanese exports, which account for about 40 percent of local output, would surge to much higher rates as a result of capital spending, which did not occur at the anticipated rates because of security setbacks of continuous escalating severity.



Table Four: Geographic Distribution of Imports of Lebanese Origin Confirmed by Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the First Half of 1978, 1979 and 1980 (thousands of Lebanese pounds)

	January-June 1978		January-June 1979		January-June 1980	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Arab countries	754,741	93.7	737,723	94.6	1,069,415	93.0
Syria	87,614	10.9	96,157	12.4	100,723	8.7
Jordan	119,552	14.8	58,463	7.5	53,943	4.7
Iraq	83,887	10.4	104,371	13.4	271,565	23.6
Kuwait	55,942	6.9	29,739	3.9	50,539	4.4
Saudi Arabia	308,692	38.4	323,193	41.7	485,763	42.3
The Emirates	32,531	4.1	25,893	3.4	46,139	4.0
Libya	24,072	3.0	14,132	1.8	10,184	--
Egypt	19,705	2.5	41,729	5.4	19,723	1.7
Europe	18,619	2.4	21,886	2.8	38,590	3.4
European Common Market	13,342	1.6	14,494	1.8	29,637	2.6
Free Zone	749	--	59	--	1,871	--
Asia	9,200	1.1	1,205	--	9,046	--
Africa	4,154	--	1,491	--	7,034	--
America	1,066	--	1,368	--	1,283	--
Australia	221	--	582	--	1,043	--
Total	805,409	100	775,303	100	1,148,965	

Second, Most important categories exported.

It is clear from the chamber's statistics on Beirut and Mount Lebanon (Table Three) that the most important exports are:

Manufactured items involved in building materials: 331.5 million pounds, accounting for 28.9 percent of total exports whose origin was confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce, as compared with 267.5 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1979.

Among the most important of these manufactured items are:

Ordinary metals, iron, aluminum, diverse ordinary metals, 143.8 million pounds.

Mining materials (cement), 135.5 million pounds.

Products of chemical manufactures: 146.1 million pounds, accounting for 12.7 percent of total exports, as compared with 124 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1979.

Textiles: 154.5 million pounds, as compared with 83.7 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1979.

Machinery, equipment and electrical equipment: 129.9 million pounds, accounting for 11.3 percent of total exports, as compared with 50.3 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1979.

Beverage and foodstuffs industry: 84.3 percent /sic/ as compared with 60.6 million pounds.

Paper and paper products: 58 million pounds as compared with 48 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1978 /sic/.

Third: Markets for Lebanese exports whose origin is confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Beirut.

From Table Four it is clear that the bulk of Lebanese exports flow toward the markets of Arab oil states.

In comparison with corresponding exports in previous years, we observe, on the one hand, that:

No structural change in the geographic concentration of Lebanese exports has occurred in 5 years. Arab markets still absorb 93 to 95 percent of total exports from the area of Beirut and Mount Lebanon, while they accounted for approximately two-thirds before the war.

Saudi Arabia still constitutes the basic market for Lebanese products, 38 percent in 1978 and 42 percent in 1980.

On the other hand, it also appears that there is a change in the standing of the markets of certain Arab countries as far as Lebanese exports go:

Lebanese exports to Iraq increased from 83 million pounds in the first half of 1978 to 271 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1980; Iraq has come to occupy second place with respect to Lebanese exports, whereas it had been in fourth place.

The value of exports to Jordan declined by half, from 119 million pounds in 1978 to 54 million pounds in 1980, placing Jordan's markets, with 4.7 percent, in fourth place in importance relative to Lebanese exports, instead of second place.

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CSO: 4802

# RIGHT-WING NATIONALISTS DRAW UP COMMUNITY SUPPORT PLANS

Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic 12 Sep 80 p 4

/Article: "Lebanese Forces Establish Service Agency To Provide Requirements of Daily Life for Citizens"/

/Text/ The Lebanese forces declared at a press conference they held yesterday that they have established an agency for public services, one of whose tasks will be to provide the climate for a dignified life for citizens and provide various types of public services related to their daily life. They stated that they will pursue two avenues to provide these services: the first is based on stimulating the official agencies and the second is based on having the Lebanese Forces bear the responsibility for carrying these services out.

During the conference, Mr Nadim al-Shuwayri, head of the Public Services Agency of the Lebanese Forces, read out a statement in which he said,

"The Lebanese Forces know that the government's files are full of projects and studies which might be sound for the most part but that none of them have been carried out, because of the sick psychological state dominating government departments and the complicated administrative statutes in effect, which prevent the wheel of administration from moving naturally and soundly.

"Here now, I am setting before you a list of the projects the Lebanese Forces have carried out so far, or intend to carry out:

## Transportation

"After the Lebanese Forces had succeeded in the domestic transport project, which provided transport for citizens at low prices, and once these routes had been restricted to the coastal area from Beirut to Jubayl and some summer villages in al-Matn, we today intend to provide other routes to Kasrawan, as well as al-Ashrafiyah when work finishes on the two freeways which pass through this region.

"There now is a project under study related to operating small buses to provide transport among inner sections within the liberated sections of Beirut, on grounds that the narrow streets do not permit large buses to pass.

"Here one should bear in mind that we have ventured to establish stations to shield citizens from the sun and rain and also to contribute to easing traffic

since the buses will stop only in front of these stations.

#### Streets and Branches

"Now that the streets and sidewalks have become pits in which filth and refuse are gathered, we have decided to confront this situation in the following manner:

- "1. Repave and resurface the roads and plant them with flowers and trees; work has been undertaken on the corniche of the river, starting at the Palace of Justice.
- "2. Cleaning real property and neglected lands of filth and neglected cars and establishing small gardens alongside the roads in cooperation with the municipalities and owners of private organizations.
- "3. Cleaning the water channels along roads to drain off rainwater before the winter season falls.
- "4. Cleaning and sweeping the streets by the municipalities or with the assistance of shop owners.
- "5. Lighting the streets after solving the issues unresolved by the Lebanon Electric Organization, the Major Projects Council and some municipalities.
- "6. Regulating the establishment of shops in the form of sheds, especially along the international highways and in the outskirts of the capital, before they get out of hand, now that they have started constituting a danger to traffic safety.
- "7. Reorganizing the condition of the signs, especially signs with street names and property numbers.
- "8. Placing electric and neon signs at the intersections of roads to ensure traffic safety at night.

#### Traffic Problems

"As regards traffic problems, we have decided to confront the chaotic state with the aid of the traffic police in order to remedy the following matters:

- "1. Honoring the signs placed on roads and one-way streets, bearing in mind that most of these signs do not exist or are broken; we are now working to restore and reinstall them.
- "2. Overseeing forged license plates and detaining all stolen cars, although such incidents have rarely occurred in our areas.
- "3. Demand that citizens not use horns and music, out of sensitivity to people's nerves.
- "4. Regulating traffic in rush hours and on congested intersections.
- "5. Prohibiting the driving of vehicles which do not adhere to safety features such as lights, covering of trucks whose loads come loose, and so forth.

"6. Imposing mandatory inspection on all vehicles upon payment of registration fees, to ascertain that they are fit for driving.

"7. Reviewing the flow of traffic in some streets now that some new streets have been opened.

"8. Confirming that drivers possess official drivers' licenses, now that we have observed a large number of drivers below legal age.

"In brief, compelling drivers to commit themselves to all traffic statutes in effect.

"It also appears to the Lebanese Forces that the performance of work on the free-ways connecting the Palace of Justice to al-Hikmah and the Foreign Ministry on the river corniche will require a period of 2 months at most, in the event the government makes a serious decision on the matter. Therefore we are trying with all our effort, through the bodies concerned to carry out this vital project, which will guarantee that the traffic problem is solved in al-Ashrafiyah in particular as we are on the verge of the school year.

Consumer Protection"Now that there has been much talk about the emergence of a wave of fraud in some gas stations, regarding the quality or quantity provided, causing great damage to citizens, we have made a careful examination in a number of stations and have sent samples from them to the laboratory for analysis. The result appears in the published table /not translated/.

"To prevent tampering with station meters, we have called for the holding of a meeting with distribution company officials in order to inspect these meters, seal them, and confirm that they are working properly.

"Fuel oil and butane: We are now carrying out a similar campaign to ascertain the quality and quantity of materials delivered to the industrial sector, the transportation sector and also to homes. We will follow up on this campaign periodically and will adopt severe penalties for tamperers and violators.

#### Consumer Goods

"Treatment of the issue of consumer good prices requires deep study. Therefore we have considered that we have an obligation to the citizen, at least at this stage, to let him know the type and price of the goods he buys. Therefore, the merchants must declare the prices of the commodities they sell, especially food-stuffs.

"As regards the type of commodity, the Lebanese Forces have held preliminary investigations which reveal the conclusion that some merchants are adulterating specific foodstuffs in a regular fashion, and they are awaiting the conduct of further analyses to arrive at complete data. We will content ourselves with presenting the following examples:

"1. Some types of corned beef are now being imported from Rumania and Africa at low prices, forged labels are being fixed to them bearing the name of major well



known international trademarks, and they are sold at the same prices /as the latter/. This method is also followed as regards some brands of tuna and oil prepared for food,

"2. Citric acid is mixed with alum, which has the same flavor but is cheaper and unhealthy.

#### Movies

"We recognize that the official ticket price is no longer reasonable, but ask on this occasion whether the management of some movie houses provide their customers with comfort in exchange for special prices. We have noted that air conditioners do not function as desired, sanitary facilities are not always available, and some houses do not commit themselves to public health statutes in the event fire or disaster occurs.

"Therefore we request the owners of houses to commit themselves to the statutes, in order to preserve the health and comfort of movie-goers.

#### Bakeries

"It seems to us that many bakery owners lack proper vocational conscience and that many bakeries are suffering from two problems: cleanliness and the presence of raw materials.

"A group of specialists is now analyzing the materials which go into the manufacture of loaves to ascertain their quality.

"Patrols belonging to the Lebanese Forces will examine bakeries to confirm that the necessary sanitary conditions exist in them.

"The necessary penalties will be exacted against all violators and these penalties may reach the point of media publicity or final shutdowns.

#### Pharmacies

"During the years of the war, pharmacies spread out over numerous locations and districts, in violation of every law and all vocational conscience or technical consideration; this exposed, and still is exposing, citizens to the most calamitous dangers. We have made a list of the names of pharmacies operating in the free areas. We have decided to prohibit the opening of any new pharmacies which do not possess legal permits, review the conditions of the existing ones, and close all pharmacies which do not meet technical and moral conditions, in cooperation and coordination with the official bodies concerned and the Pharmacists' Union.

#### Electricity

"Electric plants in Lebanon are now yielding their full productive capacity, without any reserve, which means that in the case a machine breaks down or is shut down for maintenance the general balance will be disturbed, electricity will be cut off, current will be reduced and voltage will drop.



"While waiting for an improvement in output, as has been promised, we consider that it is our duty to adopt rapid measures before falling prey to a serious crisis.

"1. Stopping the theft of electricity by compelling citizens who use electricity in illegitimate ways to settle their circumstances with the Lebanon Electric Organization and requesting special meters for them, especially since this organization, in accordance with our demand, intends to streamline the red tape in transactions and not to insist strongly on requesting legal documents, in view of the exceptional conditions of persons who have fled. It has delegated a team of employees to settle these conditions and accelerate transactions.

"2. Improving distribution cables, especially in the 'Ayn al-Rummanah section, and replacing cables which are unfit or burned because of electricity thefts and reduced voltage.

"3. After taking into consideration the conditions of some sections which have been heavily hit, the technical committees of the Lebanon Electric Organization, with the aid of patrols of the Lebanese Forces, will proceed to record all electricity violations and thefts that occur, draw up ledgers of penalties on the violators and impose the appropriate penalties on them.

"4. Dealing strictly with contractors in order to keep the underground cables intact when excavations take place.

"5. Protecting the equipment of the Lebanon Electric Organization and all other official organizations and preventing their theft, expropriation, or damage by anyone, under threat of very strict penalties.

#### Water

"Work has taken place in organized fashion to confirm that the requisite water inspection analyses have been carried out and that sources of water pollution have been discovered and eliminated at the proper time in order to provide the citizens with suitable sanitary water.

"We are also helping the Lebanon Water Organization offer every assistance when major breakdowns occur, in order to guarantee repairs in the shortest possible time, while awaiting studies to provide additional amounts of water to areas where constant cutoffs occur.

#### Telephones

"The Lebanese Forces have established a special technical agency in the liberated areas to investigate the following matters:

"1. Reasons for delayed current signals in lines (dial tones).

"2. The conditions of cables linking centers, since some are used from center to center for the benefit of some customers at the expense of others. For example:

"Communications with Jubayl, Beirut, are provided by means of one line.

"3. Investigation into the presence of generators and batteries to provide continued connections in case any breakdowns or electric shutoffs occur.

"4. Confirmation of the proper operation of air conditioners, since breakdowns in the summer season lead to disruptions in equipment.

"5. Assertion of attention to continuous operation on the part of employees and their response to the complaints of customers.

#### Garbage

"The garbage, which is thrown into the streets every day without any concern for principles of cleanliness, beauty and public health constitutes a public danger and a vehicle for the proliferation of bugs, rats and rodents. Barrels distributed here and there in turn constitute a large part of this danger, because when they are incompletely emptied the filth is left over which rots and poses an element in the spread of foul odors and insects which communicate diseases. In addition, one should mention the garbage which overflows from these barrels, falls on the ground and stays where it is, in addition to the refuse from restaurants, plants, offices and construction workshops.

"Moreover, one should bear in mind that citizens have also contributed to exacerbating these conditions by continuing to throw garbage about without using plastic bags or sealing them well. Therefore we have decided to confront this perverse situation and remedy it in stages, in view of its difficult nature, beginning with cooperation between citizens and sanitation workers and proceeding through the installation of new barrels and the spraying of barrels with insecticides to prevent the spread of diseases and proliferation of bugs, and ending with reliance on new methods used in advanced countries.

#### Sewers

"The method for disposing of sewage water in Lebanon relies on extremely poor, serious principles, considering that this water flows either into a sanitary pit and leaks out into wells or into the sea, which causes citizens to drink polluted water and swim in filthy water. All countries in the world, even backward ones, have found a solution to this grave problem, while to this day Lebanon remains deficient in solving it.

"Therefore one must create sound solutions beginning by excavating in accordance with technical principles, then proceeding with small purification plants in limited population accumulations, schools and hospitals, and ending with sewer systems which must flow into suitable purification plants.

#### Pollution

"A study is now underway, in cooperation with the competent agencies, on ways and means which must be followed to limit the spread of pollution, which is caused by factories, cars running on diesel and so forth.

"A periodic mechanical checkup of cars operating on diesel and the placement of filters on the smokestacks of factories, as is observed in advanced countries.

#### Posters

"Posters on walls have become filthy and ugly. Therefore we consider it necessary to regulate the attachment of posters, taking into consideration the maintenance of cleanliness and beauty of the streets, buildings and installations. Some specialists have determined to prepare a study putting a limit to the current chaos, designating special boards which will be hung in specific places, and prohibiting the affixing of announcements except on these boards.

"It is also necessary to regulate announcements on light poles and highways which can constitute a danger to traffic safety.

"What applies to posters applies also to signs and all similar forms.

#### Civil Defense

"In view of the weakness of the public sector in this field, because it is deficient in the necessary agencies and equipment, the Lebanese Forces have resolved to face this situation by establishing fixed emergency units in all areas and support units composed of:

1. Military first aid vehicles.
2. Fire trucks equipped with ladders.
- "3. Tanks.
- "4. Teams trained in lifesaving and first aid.

"In the event any fires occur or road or other accidents take place in the al-Ashrafiyah section, citizens may contact the following centers:

"Fire station, telephone 216216.

"Lebanese Forces police station /text ends at this point./ "

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CSO: 4802

## BRIEFS

PHALANGE PARAMILITARY FORCES--The Phalange Party's operational and media preparations reached their climax yesterday, beginning with a step to replace the official police by autonomous police in areas where the Phalange militia, or what are known as "the Lebanese Forces," dominate, in the context of a comprehensive plan to take over the Phalangist statelet and eliminate the government's role there. The Phalange Party prepared to deploy its "police" in its "areas" today with two statements issued by the "public service agency of the Lebanese Forces," in one of which concentration was placed on a meeting held by the general manager of the domestic security forces, Maj Gen Ahmad al-Hajj, and the chief of the "public service agency of the Lebanese Forces," Nadim Shuwayri. The first statement called upon truck and heavy equipment owners and drivers to paint the rears of their trucks and equipment with special phosphorescent paint to reflect light and guarantee traffic safety at night. It expressed the readiness of the day shift work teams of the public service agency to perform this work starting today. The second statement announced "a meeting held between Maj Gen al-Hajj and Shuwayri, followed by an expanded meeting with the traffic group officers, during which methods which will help to control matters and violations were studied. It was decided to bring in concentrated traffic police patrols starting Tuesday the 16th (today)." The statement did not say whether the patrols which would be deployed in the streets belonged to the security forces or the Phalange police system. However, Phalange sources have mentioned that "One hundred Phalange motorcycles painted white and driven by 100 Phalange personnel dressed in uniforms similar to those of American police will take charge of regulating traffic and preserving security in the eastern districts." /Text/ /Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 16 Sep 80 p 4/ 11887

CSO: 4802

## BRIEFS

OFFICIALS OF FORMER REGIME DETAINED--Several Mauritanian personages of the former civilian regime and various opponents, including black activists who are fighting for the defense of the right to speak French, remain at present detained without trial in Mauritania. Among them are Hamdi Ould Moukna, former minister of foreign affairs; Mohameden Ould Dabbah, Baro Abdoulaye, Abdallah Ould Iemail, former ministers under house arrest since last April. Also still incarcerated are: Tidjani Ould Kerim, professor; Mohameden Ould Icheddou, clerk of the court; Abderrahmane and Ahmed Ould Daddah, both economists; Abdallah Ould Bah, physician; Seydou Kane, research worker; Fadel Ba, educational inspector; Youssouf Ba, entrepreneur; Mbodj Samba Bedou, educational inspector; Sao, student. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO: 4400



**PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES NEW REVISED 5-YEAR PLAN**

Aden 14 OCTOBER in Arabic 14 Oct 80 p 2

/Article: "Main Directions and Indicators of the Second Amended 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981-85"/

/Text/ The exceptional general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party discussed the main directions and indicators of the second amended 5-year economic and social development plan for the years 1981-85.

The discussion included 14 interventions which comprised an analysis of the current situation, the overall development indicators of the national economy, industrial and agricultural development, fishing, productive capabilities, transport and communications, foreign and domestic trade, social development, investment allocations and financial resources, labor and staffs, and regional development.

The conference stressed that promulgation of the 5-year plan will take place as a reflection of the social and economic policy that was presented to the first conference of our party, which it ratified, and affirmed the directives of the Central Committee at its various sessions. The conference also emphasized that promulgation of the plan will take place in order to resolve the most important issues facing us in the current stage, which are:

1. Creating suitable conditions for establishing the material and technical base of the domestic economy, in particular completing construction of the basic structures and guaranteeing balanced development of the branches of the economy. 2. Raising the standard of living of the people as a major developmental goal.
3. Strengthening the state and cooperative sector effecting fundamental changes in the composition of the domestic economy and the social structure for the benefit of the productive sectors and the qualitative development of the workforce.
4. Raising the cultural level of the people, uplifting spiritual life and /illegible/ social consciousness.
5. Constantly building leadership and intermediate staffs for the sake of the sound operation and optimum use of the means of production.

### **What Did the First 5-Year Plan Achieve?**

The conference paused before an analysis of the current state of the domestic economy, as expressed by the basic achievements of the years 1974-78 as well as the two years 1979-80 of the first economic and social development plan. The conference's analysis of the results of the implementation of the first 5-year plan pointed to noticeable successes, in spite of material and financial difficulties and some social problems. The volume of social output in 1978 increased by about 50 percent above the 1973 level; national income increased by 72.6 million dinars in the years 1974-78. Per capita income in fixed prices increased from 35.5 dinars in 1973 to 55 dinars in 1978, an increase of 25 percent, resulting in an increase in consumption and an improvement in the citizens' standard of living over the 1973 level.

The conference also observed successes in the first 5-year plan in the mission of radical changing the structure of the national economy. During the years 1974-78, social production in industry in current prices, rose 167 percent, fish production 137 percent, agricultural production 30 percent, building and construction 318 percent, transport and communications 234 percent, and commerce, restaurants and hotels 114 percent.

However, the conference noted that it was not possible to make radical changes in the structure of social production in the years of the first 5-year plan. Nonproductive branches continued to account for 39 percent of the value of gross social production. Conversely, the conference noted that great changes occurred in the contributions of various forms of ownership, giving proof of deep transformations in production relationships. An example of that is the increase in the relative weight of the state sector from 25 percent in 1973 to 52 percent in 1978.

The conference paused with great interest before an analysis of domestic economic development in 1979. It was observed that little use was made of productive capacity in a number of productive branches, production costs increased, and production accessories were misused. These and other causes affected the realization of the goals of the 1979 plan, and only a minor growth rate was achieved in comparison with the planned growth rates, especially in the material production sectors.

### **What Are the Overall Indicators of the Plan?**

The conference discussions stated that preparation of the modified second 5-year plan constitutes a more advanced stage in planning activity, since it has given care to eliminating errors and negative elements which appeared in previous activity.

This was prepared in accordance with realistic reports, and the level of employment of capabilities poses obvious tasks for the future development of all branches of the domestic economy. In the light of the implementation of plan tasks, the conference considers that an increase of about 61 percent will be achieved in social output and about 62 percent in productive national output--percentage increases which are in agreement with the basic indicators of the plan, which the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party ratified at its session held in April 1980.

The conference's interventions showed that at the same time the next plan will be striving to increase gross social output, it will aim at increasing the activities of social and cultural services, improving the quality of these services, and developing the general forces. The conference considers that implementation of the plan will lead to an increase in the role of the state sector and the cooperative sector, so that it will be possible for them both to continue the leading role in implementing the plan.

Those attending the conference affirmed that implementation of the revised second 5-year plan will require:

Mobilization of all the material, financial and productive powers and resources available to the agencies of the party and the state.

Concentration on such basic essential methods as raising work productivity, creating sound relations between production and wages, creating staffs, and using the best means for holding people to account economically.

A positive, effective position on work, which is the cornerstone of the implementation of the plan and attainment of its goals.

#### Industry: Difficulties and Scope for Solving Them

In the light of the amended second 5-year plan, the value of industrial output will increase by 81 percent as compared with its expected 1980 level.

As regards electric power generating projects, the conference, in the light of its discussions of the plan, stressed the utmost importance of fulfilling the citizens' needs in order to develop all branches of the domestic economy. Technical conditions, alongside a delay in the establishment of new plants, has led to the creation of the difficult circumstances the country has gone through lately.

An increase in the volume of electric power production of about 90 percent in 1985 over 1980 will result from the implementation of the plan, and water supply projects will occupy an important place in the plan. The plan will give greater attention to industries which use local raw materials, such as textiles, clothes, cigarettes, and salt. During the plan a start will be made on construction of the cement plant, which will have a capacity of 250,000 to 300,000 tons per year.

In the field of oil refining, the plan aims at refining about 12 million tons during the years of the plan and at striving to reduce losses and cut unnecessary expenses in the Aden refineries. The plan will devote major importance to geological exploration activities. The conference observed that the results of these activities will have a basic role in defining the future development of the domestic economy.

#### Agriculture: Reality and Ambitions

In spite of the increase in state farms and cooperatives and improvement in their production, the conference considers that these results are different from the planned goals and are not in accordance with the volume of investments directed

toward this sector. Shortages are still prominent and are reflected in the drop of productivity per feddan, the failure economically to exploit new reclaimed lands, the confinement of a large area of reform lands, the survey of errors in pricing and marketing policy, and so forth.

In the context of the 1981-85 5-year plan, the basic mission of the agricultural sector will be the firm, constant increase in the volumes of agricultural output and the consolidation of the role of the state and cooperative sector in production. The agricultural plan indicators specify the attainment of a gross output valued at 47.2 million dinars in 1985 as compared with 31 million dinars in 1980, or a production increase ranging around 52.2 percent. This increase will result from the improved use of land and increased productivity of crops and livestock production. In addition, irrigation activities will be given an important status since the completion of irrigation activities over an area of 41,300 feddans is envisioned for the years 1981-85.

#### **Fish and New Projects**

During the first 5-year plan years, numerous projects were established in the realm of fishing. However, their productive capacities are being operated in an extremely low manner which leads to fluctuations in the volume of fish output and a deficiency in implementation of plan objectives. The reason for this may be attributed to negative features in the way of the organization of work in the fishing fleet, maintenance and operating problems, and so forth.

The 1981-85 plan aims at increasing fishing capacity to fulfil citizens' needs and increase the volume of fish exported. It will seek to develop the state sector in a greater form, so that its share may rise from 15 to 57 percent of total output, which is expected to reach more than 225,000 tons by the end of the plan. The conference considers that implementation of the goals in this field will basically depend on the adoption of a number of measures, such as the regulation of work, promulgation of schedules and monthly and daily plans, the granting of incentives for the activity of fishermen in the cooperatives, and other measures.

#### **Housing and Construction**

The conference noted a perceptible growth in the high volume of building and construction activities during the first 5-year plan, which in the last year of the first 5-year plan increased by 318 percent over its 1973 level. The state sector contributed the equivalent of 84 percent to total production, although the results attained in construction capacity, as the conference sees it, remained below the tasks set out, which are constantly increasing, and did not keep abreast of progress in the technical material base of the domestic economy, and the social and cultural construction of the society.

The reasons for this are many. Among them is the newness and backward state of the construction organizations, the low level of use of construction machinery and equipment, the low level of work organization, deficiencies in the activity of local construction organizations, and so forth.

In the light of these conclusions, in order to eliminate negative features, the coming plan aims at concentrating on the most important projects, adopting measures



to develop the construction management system, providing the necessary machinery and equipment, and introducing different forms into construction. The volume of construction and installations will total about 210 million dinars, or double their level in the first 5-year plan. An effort will also be made to develop the role of the state sector, and more than 8 million dinars will be allotted to developing the productive base of the public construction organizations, which will lead to a doubling of their productive capacity.

#### Transport and Communications: Great Development

The conference interventions in the discussion of the coming plan described the great development which occurred in all branches of land, sea and air transport, postal service and telecommunications during the years of the first 5-year plan and the first 2 years of the second 5-year plan, 1979 and 1980. The interventions also showed an increase of 300 percent in the length of paved roads and a rise in the number of passengers and cargoes shipped by land, sea and air, although steamship transport still is deficient; the same could be said of development in the realm of domestic and foreign communications.

The coming plan will witness rapid development in all branches of transport and communications. An increase of approximately 3.8 percent in the volume of transport and communications output will be created through implementation of the plan during the plan period, as compared with the level anticipated in 1980.

#### Domestic and Foreign Trade

The conference discussions on foreign trade development stated that there has been a development in trade with the outer world in past years, although this development, as people at the conference view it, increased the country's economic development's reliance on sources of foreign financing, and not the contrary, since the measures adopted to develop the volume of exports did not yield the expected results. The volume of imports continued to increase at high rates while exports accounted for just 9.8 percent of total trade in 1980, as compared with 10.9 percent in 1975. This resulted in bringing the volume of the balance of payments deficit to 134.7 million dinars in 1979.

The coming plan is aimed at meeting the greatest possible amount of the country's import requirements. It is expected that the volume of trade will increase 45 percent in 1985.

In the light of the plan, rapid measures will be taken to improve work in the port of Aden and increase the port's efficiency and activity in coming years so that it can keep abreast of increasing foreign trade activity.

In the context of domestic trade, in the context of the goal of meeting citizens' needs, the conference noted an increase of 90.5 percent in the volume of commodity dealings in retail trade in the 1975-80 period. This totalled 193.6 million dinars, for a per capita share of 101.17 dinars, in 1980.

The anticipated increase in the material production sectors during the plan will respond to an important part of the citizens' needs.



The future plan is aimed at increasing the volume of retail trade commodity transactions by 51 percent and it is anticipated that local goods' share /will increase/ by 38 percent. According to the plan, per capita consumption of fish, meat, dairy, poultry and other products will rise and the marketing of shirts, shoes, detergents and so forth will increase.

#### **Social Development and Radical Transformations**

The exceptional conference's discussions of the first 5-year plan underlined the occurrence of radical transformations and positive changes in the field of education, health, culture, radio, broadcasting and the press as well as in the fields of tourism, housing construction and municipalities. In the field of general education, the number of students totalled 250,000 in 1980 and they were enrolled in 929 unified schools.

The coming 5-year plan is aimed at expanding the base of democracy in education and at working to propagate education. The number of students in the schools will rise by 56 percent.

During the coming period the anti-illiteracy and adult education program will continue and attention will be given to raising the level of the productive forces.

In the field of public health, health institutions developed during the previous plan, since the number of beds in hospitals and health centers came to about 3,000 in 1980; the share of every 10,000 citizens totalled 15.5 beds as compared with 12.8 beds in 1975.

The coming plan will strive to continue developing health services and raising the health level in the country. Construction of new hospitals with a total capacity of 1,100 beds will take place, along with nine health centers whose total capacity will come to 320 beds and the construction of 51 primary health care centers and other services related to health guidance and indoctrination and so forth. The culture and tourism sector also experienced a perceptible development, in an increase in the number of cultural centers, exhibit halls, movie houses and hotels; in this sphere the 5-year plan will seek to develop and complete five centers in the various governorates of the republic. The plan also aims at building and constructing two hotels in Hadramawt, Aden, and so forth.

In the field of radio, television and publishing, the coming plan aims at building a new radio transmission station with a capacity of 750 kilowatts. In the field of television it also aims at starting color television transmission and boosting television transmission. In the area of publishing and printing, the central press project will be carried out. The coming plan will continue the efforts the first plan began in the construction of residential apartments for citizens. In accordance with this plan, 5,580 residential apartments will be built to respond to increasing housing requirements and special attention will be given to consolidating the role of the municipalities and public utilities in the main towns, striving to develop athletic fields, and making the necessary preparations for constructing a central sports stadium in the Governorate of Aden.

## Have Investment Allocations Realized Their Goals?

The conference noted the faltering and fragmentary nature of investment allocations in the first 5-year plan. This resulted in an increase in plan costs, delayed implementation in the schedules of other projects, the appearance of concomitant negative features such as the lack or deficiency of detailed operating schedules, low competence in organizing work and administration, and so forth. Through a comprehensive evaluation of the previous plan and the plan of the past 2 years, indicators were set forth with respect to investment allocations for the modified second 5-year plan, proceeding from the performance of all necessary calculations to guarantee effective investment.

Total estimated volume of investment allocations in the plan years 1981-85 will come to about 425.6 million dinars, an increase of 118 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year plan.

The conference considers that implementation of the investment plan will require administrative development, improvement in the performance of units, an increase in the level of concern, implantation of health rules, pursuit of orderly methods in work organization, continuous provision of incentives for productive persons, and other means to guarantee development of production.

Investment allocations for the 1981-85 plan:

Industry, 32 percent.

Agriculture, 14 percent.

Fish, 8 percent.

Building and construction, 13 percent.

Transport and communications, 17 percent.

Services, 17 percent.

### Financial Resource Development

In its discussion of the coming plan, the conference considers that the issue of expanding local financial resources occupies a high degree of importance in the current stage of development in responding to increasing investment allocation requirements, especially in the sphere of material production.

In the first plan years, 231 million dinars were allotted to the development budget. Of that, actual spending by the end of the plan came to 196 million dinars, and the bulk of this amount, or 78.4 percent, was from foreign sources. In 1979, 62.7 million dinars were allocated to the development budget, of which 47.3 million were from foreign sources.

The coming plan aims at bringing local financial resources up to 30 percent of the total, which will come to about 425.6 million dinars; local resources' share will

come to about 128 million dinars, and the remainder will be covered by foreign resources. Estimates of development resources are as follows:

Local resources	128 million dinars	30 percent
Bank loans	26	6
Foreign sources (labor and staffs)	297.6	70
Government sources	84	19.6
Self-financing	18	4.4
Total	425.6	100

During the first 5-year plan, as the conference vouched, important steps were taken to employ workers, who came to 79,000 persons. However, this figure is to be considered minor in comparison with the workforce which does not contribute to the productive process, since the volume of human resources came to about 856,000 people in 1980.

The conference also noted the obvious disruptions in the system of payment of wages, the lack of connection between production and wages and the failure to make optimum use of manpower. Therefore the coming 5-year plan is considered to possess a great degree of importance since its major task is considered to be the optimum employment of manpower and a constant rise in output. The plan aims at increasing the number of people employed in the domestic economy by about 88,000 persons, of whom 86,000 will be in productive fields; thus the ratio of employed people to the population will reach about 60 percent. In this context, the coming plan aims at raising the productive level of labor in industry by about 25 percent, in agriculture by 25 percent, in fishing by at least 47 percent, in building and construction by 43 percent, and in transport and communications by 33 percent. The ingredients for achieving these results, as the conference views them, are numerous, including:

Raising the efficiency and quality of work.

Strengthening a positive attitude toward work.

Developing training.

#### Regional Development

The main tendencies in the years 1981-85 embrace the development of organizations and facilities in accordance with the circumstances and particular conditions of each governorate, along with the effort to increase the integration among productive branches in the framework of the governorates and the domestic economy.

The indicators of regional economic development rely on the general bases and principles which guide the domestic economy. On this basis, it is necessary seriously to strive to strengthen economic relations among governorates in order to increase

the effectiveness of the regional division of labor and increase each governorate's share in resolving the important tasks of the state and assuming part of its duties.

Achieving these tasks will require increasing the role of party and economic agencies and local administration agencies and determining officials and tasks which will have productive activity and plan tasks carried out by productive organizations and facilities.

Our party's exceptional conference, which discusses the main tendencies and indicators of the amended second 5-year economic and social development plan for the years 1981-85, considers:

That the main task before it is represented by serious unremitting activity to turn this plan into an important progressive step in the economic and social development of the country.

That conscious discipline and a deep understanding of the importance of the plan and dealing with it as a fixed program of the party and a law which must be carried out and applied creatively by all ministries, authorities and organizations are important, and that holding people to account in implementing this noble goal to guarantee the necessary conditions for subsequent development is important.

That one should strive for an increased leadership role for the party in economic life on all levels.

That the growing role which the working class and its allies the peasants, fishermen and other working people play in our country is important in the course of the daily persistent struggle to build a national economy on firm foundations.

That improving material and spiritual life depends not only on resources which can be provided by the state but also on the level of people's performance of the jobs and duties assigned to them.

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CSO: 4802

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

'KYODO' FEATURE ON SOUTH YEMEN CITES SOVIET ENVOY ON USSR PRESENCE

OW010141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 1 Nov 80

["Akira Tani, KYODO correspondent based in Cairo, visited the Yemen People's Democratic Republic (South Yemen). It is extremely rare for journalists from free world nations to be allowed to enter the country, which has been in very friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Following is what he reported from Aden.--Ed.--KYODO introduction]

[Text] Aden Nov 1 KYODO--The Port of Aden is situated at the southern-most tip of the Arabian Peninsula, near the point where the Red Sea meets the Indian Ocean. It watches over a waterway which is used extensively for east-west trade, and is therefore a strategically important spot.

As the airplane from Kuwait decreased its speed in preparation for the landing, the Port of Aden was clearly visible before a backdrop of rocky mountains. A dozen cargo vessels were in the docks, as well as a grey Soviet warship, with a dark black submarine alongside.

There is just one political party in control of the country, the Yemen Socialist Party, which opened a major congress in mid-September. At this, the second five-year economic development plan was formulated, and the cabinet was reshuffled.

Also at this congress the government of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani], who replaced Abdul Fatah Ismail in April, was considerably strengthened.

A diplomat commented that in the past six months the people appear to have become happier, this would seem to be because they have been freed from the tight ideological constraints of the Ismail administration, and now are full of hope for the economic policies of the current rulers.

The Muhammad government is attaching great importance to restoration of friendly relations with neighboring Arab countries.

Also, as one of the poorer Arab countries, with no oil resources, it is promoting an economic development plan which pledges friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, but which also calls for economic cooperation from Western countries. South Yemen is now taking a modern, flexible approach.



In October last year South Yemen and the Soviet Union signed a 20-year friendship treaty, strengthening relations between the two countries. South Yemen has thus now become the most important strategic base in the Indian Ocean for the Soviets.

But if we look around Aden, the Soviet presence seems to be rather minor. It is rare to see uniformed Soviet military personnel in the city.

Apart from the Soviet warship--a maintenance vessel--and the submarine, there are no signs in the city of onshore or offshore military facilities.

At Aden airport only a dozen or so Soviet aeroflot and cargo airplanes were lined up.

Soviet military authorities emphasize that they do not have a military base in the country, and that they use only South Yemen's own facilities.

According to a Japanese man engaged in the fishing industry in South Yemen, Soviet nuclear-powered submarines can sometimes be seen in the harbor, while warships of the 6,000-ton class are also occasionally repaired at a floating dock outside the port.

In addition, around the island of Socotra, in the Gulf of Aden, Soviet warships issue strong warnings to Japanese squid fishermen not to approach the island. It seems that Socotra has become a Soviet base.

According to travelers in the country, Cuba and other eastern bloc countries have sent soldiers to South Yemen, and they have established camps around the mountains in the north. And an extensive air force base is said to exist in the desert in the west of the country. But it was impossible to confirm these reports.

Advisors from the USSR and from East Europe occupy important posts in various government ministries and agencies, and there is no doubt that South Yemen is a member of the Soviet bloc.

On the other hand, many ordinary citizens expressed strong anti-Soviet sentiments. A taxi-driver commented: "I hate the Soviets. Things were much better when we were a British colony."

The main problem facing the country now is how to escape from poverty.

South Yemen became independent in 1967. In the same year the Middle East war led to the closing of the Suez Canal, and a flight of foreign capital and technology from the region. This caused severe and unique economic problems to the country, from which she has still not fully recovered.

In the main streets of Aden, half the shops are closed, with their shutters down. There is no sign of the city's previous prosperity.

British petroleum used to operate oil refining facilities here capable of handling 8,600,000 tons of crude oil per year. But these were nationalized in 1977, and now only about one-quarter of that amount is refined here each year.

The average annual income is dollar 320. It is less than half that of Egypt, which is also a poor country. South Yemen is 100 times poorer than some of the rich oil-producing states.

The second five-year plan calls for total investments of dollar 1,270 million, but surely it is going to be a problem to find such an amount of money.

So far Japan has contributed economic aid worth yen 985 million (dollar 4.7 million), mainly for the fishing industry and for the purchase of foodstuffs. This is more than what has been offered by any other free world country.

About 75 percent of the country's exports are made up of fish, largely squid and shrimps, worth dollar 12 million per year. Most of it comes to Japan, which developed the seas around South Yemen. And for a number of years Japan has been the country's main trading partner.

At the end of an interview with this correspondent, President Muhammad emphasized that South Yemen attached great importance to its economic cooperation with Japan.

However, the Soviet ambassador in Aden expressed the view that the USSR was not capable of providing sufficient resources to ensure the economic expansion of the country, and thus the Soviet Union would not try to block Japan or Western countries which wished to become involved.

The ambassador also said that Western countries criticized the USSR for establishing a military base in South Yemen, but America has 400 bases around the world.

CSO: 4820

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS TO RELY ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

Aden 14 OCTOBER in Arabic 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the central committee and minister of industry, announced that the revised industrial 5-year plan, which will begin in 1981, will concentrate on new industrial projects which will depend on local raw materials. These projects include [new] plants for the production of building materials, such as cement and marble, and the modernization of the weaving and textile industries.

In a radio interview yesterday, 'Abd al-Qadir said that it is intended to develop consumer industries, such as mechanized bakeries and tricot mills, and produce new products at existing plants such as the al-Jundi Plastic Factory.

'Abd al-Qadir announced that projects provided for in the revised 5-year plan include: Expanding industry outside the governorate of Aden and establishing industries in rural governorates; and providing the essential requirements of industry, such as electricity, water, roads and other services. Regarding electricity projects included in the plan, 'Abd al-Qadir said that several of these projects will be implemented during the second 5-year plan, including: Completion of the Hadramaut Valley electric station; installation of an electric station in Abin, where work will begin within the next few weeks; implementation of the Mansurah station project; and construction of the thermo-electric station in al-Haswah. 'Abd al-Qadir pointed out that the plan includes conducting intensive surveys and preparing geological and hydrological maps of all regions of the republic to identify the possible availability of minerals.

In relation to petroleum, 'Abd al-Qadir said that a survey of two-thirds of the area covered by the plan will be (initiated soon?). This will be followed by the drilling stage.

As for the Aden petroleum refinery, 'Abd al-Qadir pointed out that the plan provides for its development to keep pace with modern refining operations.

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CSO: 4802

## PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

### BRIEFS

SOVIET-PDRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The joint permanent committee on economic cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY concluded its meetings in Moscow 2 days ago. In the course of the committee's 6-day meetings, the two sides gave a high rating to working relations between the two countries. They discussed effective measures to broaden and deepen these relations in the next few years. The two sides decided to continue, through active Soviet technical assistance, the development of industry, energy, agriculture, fish farming and the exploitation of natural resources in the PDRY. USSR-PDRY protocols were signed in this regard. In a statement to the Tass agency correspondent, brother Faraj Ghanim, minister of planning and chairman of the joint committee, said that "our people rate highly PDRY cooperation with the USSR, which is based on socialist economic guidelines directed in the first degree, at raising the workers' standard of living. Faraj Ghanim emphasized that the main emphasis in the working relations between the two countries is on agriculture and fish resources, on which Soviet and Yemeni experts are concentrating their efforts. He praised the tangible results of the mutual beneficial working relations with the Soviet Union. [Text] [Aden 14 October in Arabic 7 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4802

# ACHIEVEMENTS IN NATION'S INDEPENDENCE PERIOD CITED

Doha /sic/ AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic 1 Sep 80 pp 8-12

/Article: "On the Anniversary of Qatar's Independence: 9 Years of Achievements-- Firm Bases for Cultural Takeoff"/

/Text/ A person visiting Doha now will feel that everything there has changed. Since 3 September 1971, Independence Day, Doha has been experiencing a comprehensive resurgence, proceeding firmly, forcefully and with determination toward vast horizons of progress and great hopes of building a modern state. Its struggle is not ceasing and its combat is not flagging, because its aspirations do not end and its dreams have no boundaries.

Therefore a person visiting Doha this year will find a different Doha from the one he saw last year or the year before. Life in Doha is changing rapidly. It is without a doubt changing for the better. These have not been my observations alone, after every visit to Doha, but it is the observation of everyone who visits Doha.

## The Movement of Life Progresses forward

Over the period of 9 years which started on 3 September 1971--the life span of this young country--the movement of life has been progressing forward under the leadership of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, the lofty emir of the state of Qatar, who has provided the state of Qatar with all the wherewithal for welfare and strength and has caused it, in a few years, to take its distinguished place as the beacon of comprehensive progress, development and resurgence in all political, economic, industrial, cultural and other vital spheres which have made the whole world look toward the country's steps and achievements with further appreciation and interest.

It was natural that the state of Qatar, following its independence, should set forth on a difficult road in a race with time, with a great goal and dreams that do not recognize the impossible, modernizing life in all sections of the country while preserving the values and legacy of its forefathers, which requires redoubled efforts and a firm conscious grounding.

Therefore, the flow of life has begun to surge on every spot of land in Qatar. The country has begun to make its way on carefully studied foundations in all spheres in order to prepare the Qatari people and give them every opportunity for knowledge, life and success. National industries have arisen, investment and



trade have been encouraged, and all powers have been exerted to expand its farmed area and develop its fish resources. It set its eyes on the need to place all the potential of its oil resources at the service of optimum development in the country, out of awareness that attainment of the higher goals and achievement of the requisite development must rely on an ambitious plan based on diversification of income sources and the best use of the materials in our good land, so that the great, genuine culture of these people may endure.

#### The Ambitious Plan and the Course of Development

The leader of the move forward has on more than one occasion expressed the state of Qatar's ambitious plan and the blessed course of development which hopes for the people's welfare, giving people everything that will cause their innovative and productive powers to grow, stating:

"We in Qatar are in a race with time, to develop the resurgence of the country on the various industrial, economic, developmental and cultural levels. We want to build a strong industrial base which will gradually reduce our dependence on oil revenues. Our ambition is to build an industrial society in Qatar so that alternative resources to income from oil may be realized. We also consider the coming generations to be our bond and we will spare no effort to achieve this, although we insist that our economy be firm, in order that we may develop our country on solid foundations. From this premise, in this context, we are moving and our confidence is great that almighty God will crown our efforts with success in the service of this Arab country. I consider that what is being achieved, although great, is the accomplishment of one stage in a country like Qatar which does not believe that reforms and accomplishments have an end."

While economic power is an important pillar of the strength of the state, human power is the basic support on whose shoulders all the development and progress we dream of rise up.

Therefore all the accomplishments and reforms we see today in Qatar are aimed first and last at creating Qatari man, who will participate in forging the civilization of a bright tomorrow with all the movement, consciousness, bounties and lofty principles he has achieved.

#### Firm Bases for a Cultural Takeoff

For the sake of cultural takeoff in various areas of life in the near and distant future, the state of Qatar has been anxious, in building its youth--the material of its future and its real resource--to realize firm bases, among the most important of which are:

Absolutely free education in all stages, domestically and abroad, up to the highest educational degrees, in accordance with the abilities and powers of each student.

Equal opportunities for all the people of Qatar.

Continuous expansion in education, horizontally and vertically, to embrace all stages of it.

Permanent and constant raising of teachers' levels in terms of accreditation and preparation, with the cooperation of the University of Qatar.

Qatarization of leadership positions in the field of education and preparation and accreditation of young people for this role.

Constant development of books, curricula, and educational materials.

Developing school buildings to meet educational demands.

Preparation of female Qatari teachers to teach small children because of their knowledge of the nature of the environment and traditions and ease in talking to children.

Constant development of anti-illiteracy and adult education programs.

Formation of committees to set forth the educational policy of the state of Qatar and promulgate an educational development strategy.

This year the state of Qatar has allocated a most massive budget to education, totalling 769,424,000 Qatari riyals. Therein lies the best proof of the real nature of the continuing support for education in this young state, which is concerned with educating its people and their dependents.

The number of students in the primary, preparatory and secondary stages in 1979-80 came to 38,010, an increase of 2,350 over the previous year. The number of persons enrolled in anti-illiteracy schools came to 6,055, including 1,580 females. Private schools have been regulated by law.

The number of people sent abroad for university studies came to 2,422 male and female students in the same academic year, and their financial allotments were increased by 20 percent. The increase came to the same percentage for students coming to study in Qatar. At the same time, an amendment was issued on allowances for books, schools, references, and holidays for higher studies in keeping with the requirements of the constant increase in the worldwide cost of living.

This year the University of Qatar accommodated 1,210 male and female students, while 1,212 male and female studies enrolled in Arab, European and American universities, studying the various fields of specialization the country needs.

The number of people sent on scholarship for higher studies to receive a master's or doctor's degree came to 102 male and female students.

Six hundred thirteen male and female students have graduated on foreign scholarship, including 112 Qatari girls, among whom 23 have received master's or doctor's degrees.

Since its birth in 1973, the University of Qatar has been performing its constructive role of achieving an advanced educational level.

In addition, the University of Qatar has graduated numerous classes of Qataris who have assumed responsibilities in the country of performing constructive roles in the service of their nation.

This year, specifically, it supplied the greatest number of graduates; the number of graduates in the fourth class came to 328 male and female students in various fields of specialization, an increase of 30 percent over the previous year.

In 1982 the university will move to its new location after completion of its buildings, which have been designed in accordance with the most modern systems and educational and social resources.

#### The Role of the Young and Youth Care in All Fields

Emphasizing the role of the young, and care for them in all fields, including the sporting field, His Highness the Emir of Qatar has issued a decree establishing the Higher Youth Care Council and has assigned the chairmanship of the council to his crown prince, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani. He has assumed the responsibilities of caring for the young, the hope of the present and the treasure of the future.

Before the council assumed its tasks, his highness the emir of the state ordered the construction of a sports city considered the first of its kind in the region; that is al-Khalifah Sports City, which contains a sporting stadium which can accommodate about 40,000 spectators. Its playing field witnessed the Fourth Gulf Soccer Championship Series in 1976. In addition, there is an enclosed auditorium and a model swimming pool and work is now underway to construct modern buildings for clubs which will be built in accordance with the most modern international specifications.

In order to organize and guide youth activities and aspirations, the olympic committee and sporting federations for various sports have been formed.

#### The Most Important Pillar for Diversifying Sources of Income

It was natural that the state should realize that industrialization is the most important pillar for diversifying sources of income. Therefore it was necessary to use oil revenues and natural gas resources to build light and heavy industries.

Since oil has constituted a basic buttress of this country's income, this vital sector has enjoyed the utmost attention. Among the most prominent features of this attention was the historic decree which His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar announced, calling for total national dominance over the country's two natural resources, oil and gas. This attention also manifested itself in the establishment of the Qatar General Petroleum Organization and its subsidiary companies, which performs all activities related to the production, processing, marketing and storage of oil.

Now that the state of Qatar has attained complete dominance over its natural resources and complete ownership of revenues from these resources, it has begun earnestly to act to develop and expand industries based on oil and gas. At the present time oil policy in the country has been aimed at preserving its rate of production, which comes to about half a million barrels a day aside from gas production, out of concern to preserve the production level and guide consumption. The state of Qatar has also joined the vanguard of countries which are playing a prominent part in the area of oil industries within the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), for the sake of a better life for their peoples and the peoples of the developing countries, and also in order to bear responsibility toward the stability of the economies of all the peoples of the world.

A glance at the industries now existing in the state of Qatar will cause us to realize the extent of the efforts which were made in past years.

#### Iron and Steel

The iron and steel factory which was opened in 1978 achieved record production figures last year. The plant's output, at startup, was 133,000 tons of iron rods; that rose to 379,780 tons in 1979, an increase of 42,780 tons /sic/.

#### Fertilizer Industry

The first fertilizer plant began production in 1974 and cost 360 million Qatari riyals. As a result of the increasing demand for its output in world markets, which totalled 900 tons of ammonia and 1,000 tons of urea per day, it was decided to construct a new plant of two units, and that was opened in June 1979, raising production to 497,158 tons of urea fertilizer and 371,000 tons of ammonia.

#### The Oil Refinery

In 1982 work will end on the project of the third oil refinery, whose productive capacity will come to 50,000 barrels per day, covering local consumption requirements up to 1995. Its costs total about 800 million Qatari riyals. Entering into the scope of these costs is the asphalt plant which will be attached to this refinery.

One should bear in mind that the second refinery, which was constructed in 1974, began with a productive capacity of 6,200 barrels per day and its production rose to about 10,000 barrels per day in 1977.

The first refinery, which was built in Umm Sa'id in 1953, operates at a capacity of 600 barrels of kerosene, gasoline and diesel fuel a day.

#### Cement Plant Production

Production increased noticeably in the three current furnaces of the cement plant, and the production of the Qatar National Cement Manufacturing Company last year totalled 237,000 tons of ordinary and reinforced cement, an increase of 20,000 tons over the preceding year.

#### Petrochemicals and World Markets

The petrochemical industry is considered one of the fruits of joint cooperation between the state of Qatar and France. Steps to carry out this cooperation began in the wake of the visit by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, the Emir of Qatar, to France in 1975. This mutual cooperation resulted in the inauguration of the first stage of the petrochemical plant in the city of Dunkirk, France



in May 1979. Costs of the first stage of this plant came to 1.45 billion francs; the plant's output in this stage came to 225,000 tons of ethylene and 140,000 tons of polyethylene per year. In the second stage its production came to 450,000 tons of ethylene and 280,000 tons of polyethylene.

At the end of this year, the petrochemical complex will be inaugurated in the industrial zone of the town of Umm Sa'id, producing 280,000 metric tons of ethylene and 140,000 tons of polyethylene per year. The complex will also produce 50,000 metric tons of sulphur per year. Its costs came to 2.5 billion Qatari riyals and it lay within the scope of heavy industries.

#### Natural Gas Liquefaction

The liquefied natural gas project, considered the biggest industrial project in Qatar, will be inaugurated this year. It consists of two integrated units, one to liquefy gas from the onshore fields, the other to liquefy offshore gas, the Qatari General Petroleum Organization has supervised the construction of this project, work on which took 5 years at costs of 1.7 billion Qatari riyals.

#### Medium and Light Industries

Among the medium and light industries whose birth we have witnessed in the state of Qatar in recent years are the organic fertilizer plant, which began production in 1977 under the supervision of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, grain mills, the plastic sheet plant, and other industries which the government supports--indeed whose establishment it plans, so that the public sector may benefit from the economic studies carried out by the Technical Center for Industrial Development on the establishment of 18 medium and light industries in the country in addition to the major facilities it offers to anyone who assumes the onus of establishing any of these projects.

#### Stimulating Commercial Activity Domestically and Abroad

In the sphere of stimulating commercial activity domestically and abroad, the state of Qatar is preparing suitable conditions by establishing such vital facilities as the Qatar Monetary Authority, which carries out the monetary policy of the state and conducts oversight on banks, as well as devoting attention to the application of organized measures for the commercial activity of all commercial organizations and firms through the Commercial Registry Department of the Ministry of Economy and Trade, with the objective of bringing this economic activity to a level which is in keeping with the country's economic and social development.

#### Agriculture and the Hopes Founded on Its Development

While industry and trade are the nominal goal of development, agriculture, and the hopes founded on its development, have caused the state of Qatar to devote great attention to increasing the area farmed, especially since the area farmed in the country totals about 7,000 hectares, while the land suitable for farming totals 28,000 hectares.

Therefore, efforts are being directed to establishing experimental farms to study and improve agricultural production, increase sources of fresh water and lay



irrigation systems. More than 1,600 wells have been drilled in numerous areas of the country and water research has been carried out on more than 466 farms to estimate the volumes of water used by 700 wells each year.

In the fields of scientific research, we see substantial efforts; necessary experiments are going on under the supervision of specialized experts to confirm seed types before delivering them to farmers.

The state of Qatar is interested in productive farming in the two government test farms in the north, which produce vegetables. It is also interested in planting forest trees, adding new types of vegetables, employing modern mechanization to overcome the manpower problem and studying the best ways to establish agricultural projects in greenhouses which are resistant to circumstances of the environment and climatic factors.

In the area of livestock production, a start has been made through livestock growers by providing them with the necessary fodder and animals with abundant productive capacity. There are a number of projects, including the use of pastoral shrubs and little trees suitable to the environment and climate in Qatar and the establishment of a farm for milk cows accommodating 300 cows yielding production of about 1,000 tons of fresh milk per year, with a dairy plant attached to it.

Preliminary tests which were made in the test farm at Wadi al-'Arin in the southwest of the country confirm that this area is fit for the potential production of livestock fodder such as Berseem, fine corn, pastoral grasses, and so forth.

Qatar is developing and expanding the sheep farm in Abu Samra, increasing the number of the sheep by about 1,000 head, increasing the area planted with green fodder and drilling three new wells. The number of sheep provided for rearing in the farm has risen to 3,500 head; in the future this will come to 13,000 head, which is the farm's maximum output. The farm's output was offered for sale for the first time in 1979. This year lambs from the farm's production were offered for sale.

The Qatar General Poultry Organization is preparing a study to raise its productive capacity to 25 million eggs and 2.5 million chicks a year. It now produces 10 million eggs and 1 million chicks per year and will cover local market requirements for eggs and chicken in full in the future.

In the field of animal health, the plan of the Ministry of Industry and Agriculture of the state of Qatar is based on establishing three veterinary hospitals, in the north, center and south, each of which will be equipped with a treatment and surgery unit to provide all necessary services to protect livestock.

The state of Qatar devotes exceptional attention to the development of fish resources, providing them with all the means of modern science which will enable them to increase production and raise the capability of fishing equipment.

It has decided to establish a new joint-stock fishing company which will provide resources for fishing by the most modern methods. The Qatar National Fishing Company property will be included in this company.

The Fisheries and Fish Department is also carrying out some repairs on two fish and shrimp catching vessels in the framework of plans aimed at increasing production and providing local market requirements. These two vessels, in addition to the existing ones, will be the nucleus of the joint stock company we mentioned, which will operate in the fishing field to achieve the desired objective.

#### Construction Activity Accompanies the Economic Upsurge

This economic upsurge in the state of Qatar has been accompanied by a construction activity which has enveloped the entire country. All Qatar has been transformed into an arena of incessant activity, buildings have risen, and roads have been built inside and outside the town. It has been only a few years since areas in the state of Qatar were linked by a road system, tourist hotels in the most modern architectural style were erected, the town of Doha came to resemble a capital where major businessmen, economists and visitors meet, and the most important conferences and symposiums began to be held there.

#### Social Services and a Better Life for the Citizen

For the sake of a better life for the Qatari citizen, social services are playing a prominent role in realizing all guarantees for the citizen.

Social care, improvements in the standard of living, and providing security for the citizen--all these goals and others are being achieved in a clear fashion in the society today.

For example, the state of Qatar is very concerned with providing sanitary housing for people with limited incomes. As a result of that concern, the country has started to include a number of expansive sections of ordinary housing which has been distributed to citizens in accordance with a well-drawn plan. Work is now underway on completion of construction on 1,000 ordinary dwellings in the ordinary housing project in the al-Dafnah area, and this year work is to be completed on the housing complex project in Umm Sa'id which comprises 220 apartments. It is also expected that construction will soon be completed on 60 ordinary houses in al-Jumayliyah.

These and other ordinary construction works are being completed at the same time as the state is distributing land to its senior officials and offering them all construction facilities such as loans and other services.

For the sake of the comfort of citizens, to provide all foodstuffs and consumer goods and to reduce the intensity of inflation, the state has been concerned with and has encouraged the cooperative system.

#### Health Care for Every Citizen in Qatar

The state of Qatar strives to provide health care for every citizen and resident in the country free of charge.

The health services project will be carried out in three stages by 1985. Health centers are being established in Doha and other towns. As we are aware, the

Ministry of Health is now working to spread the health registration system among all citizens and is resolutely applying the law on pharmacy profession practices.

#### **The Media in Qatar and Their Role in Keeping up with the Resurgence**

The media in Qatar are playing their prominent part in keeping up with the comprehensive resurgence, proceeding from Islamic values and principles, by inspiration of the cultural mission which guides Qatar's future aspirations.

#### **Radio Services**

In the field of radio broadcasting, the new radio station's studio building will be furnished with the most modern equipment and accessories at a cost of 16,684,000 riyals. This project will be one of the most prominent landmarks of the plan to develop broadcasting services for listeners inside and outside Qatar.

The second stage of the al-Khisah transmission equipment will be inaugurated; this will cover the Gulf region, North Africa, the countries of the Levant and Europe.

#### **Television Transmission**

Qatar Television, which opened 6 years ago, managed to win the first prize for documentary films and the third prize for miscellaneous programs in the first festival of television programs in the Arab Gulf states held in Kuwait this year.

Qatar Television in the coming year will witness large expansions. Two new studios will be inaugurated, one for dramatic production, the other to serve programs on Channel Two, which will be devoted to educational, cultural and foreign programs.

#### **Publications and Publishing**

These play a vital role, with a responsibility for presenting the achievements of the state in all fields locally, internationally and in the Arab context. They are in charge of preparing studies and research, issuing books and publications, providing pictures and data, and strengthening relations with the press domestically and abroad.

A strong foundation has been laid for the press in the country through the issuance of the new publications and publishing law which, in its provisions, concentrates on giving a strong push in support of the local press, giving it every opportunity for freedom to perform its great responsibilities toward society, and regulating all subjects related to publications and publishing.

#### **Qatar News Agency**

This now has correspondents in most Arab countries and important European and Asian capitals and has centers in the major world capitals, and as a result of all this has become a reliable news source. Everyone who has dealt with the news in all media and press organizations in Arab and foreign countries has witnessed this.

## Culture and the Arts

The Department of Culture and the Arts has contributed to developing cultural and artistic activity in the state of Qatar, encouraging Qatari talent and dramatic activity and inviting numerous men of ideas and letters during its cultural season. In addition it holds local popular festivals and prints books on cultural heritage and children's books on the occasion of the International Year of the Child.

## Elevation of the Level of Tourism

In tourism and antiquities, the Department of Tourism and Antiquities of the state of Qatar is assuming the task of organizing and developing the cultural and historical heritage. It is making studies on tourism to raise the level of tourism and antiquities in the country and is exerting efforts to discover archaeological works which resulted recently in the discovery of works which go back to the fifth millennium BC and the discovery of the al-Huwaylah fortress.

The Department of Tourism and Antiquities has started implementing a project for a tourist club on the water, a project to erect sun shelters on the coast and a project to repair historic and archaeological buildings. It has published colored tourist brochure in the Arabic and English languages.

The Qatar National Museum has become a true picture of the deep-rooted past of Qatar and its prosperous present. It is the first center of its kind for the study of the history of Qatar and the Arab Gulf region.

Thus we see that the state of Qatar, as it celebrates its ninth year of independence, is celebrating great achievements in all fields and continuous aspirations toward a better future for the people of Qatar on their precious land.

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## COUNTRY EXPECTED TO EXPORT CEMENT BY 1982

Paris AN-NAJAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 6 Oct 80 pp 8, 9

[Text]

A "cement crisis" in Syria lasting more than a decade will end next year and Syria will become an exporter of cement by the end of 1982, according to Aziz Khalifa, Director of the Syrian State Establishment for Cement Production. Mr Khalifa told the Damascus daily *Tishrin* recently that the turnaround from being a substantial importer of cement will take place when a new cement factory at Tartous comes on stream. The Tartous plant, with four production lines capable of producing more than 1 million tonnes a year, will be the largest cement factory in the Middle East, Mr Khalifa declared. "Despite unforeseen delays, the first and second production lines will become operative in the 6th and 10th months of 1981, while the other two lines will start production by the end of 1982 or the beginning of 1983," he told *Tishrin*.

In Aleppo, meanwhile, the new Sheikh Said cement plant is in the experimental run phase. It will start production this year with an annual capacity of about 1 million tonnes.

Thereafter, Mr Khalifa said, Syria's Five-Year Development Plan does not envisage building additional cement factories. When self-sufficiency in cement is reached, Mr Khalifa said, Syria will shift its emphasis to a complementary industry — brickmaking.

Syria's first cement plant was set up in 1930. The National Company for Cement Production in Dummar, Damascus started with a daily capacity of 880 tonnes and annual production level of 275,000 tonnes.

The National Company for Cement Production remained the only local supplier of cement until 1951 when the Old Sheikh Said cement plant in Aleppo started producing an annual average of 212,000 tonnes. In 1960

the old Musimiya Plant started production of 117,000 tonnes per year, and in 1961 the Rustin Cement Plant in Hama became operative, supplying 115,000 tonnes annually.

In 1965-66 Syria's cement industry saw the coming on stream of two new plants: the Burg Islam plant in Latakia with an annual capacity of 86,000 tonnes and the Hama Cement Plant with a capacity of 122,000 tonnes a year. Between 1966 and 1976 no



cement plants were set up in Syria. Existing plants had to meet local requirements until 1968 when imports became inevitable. In all, Syria's six cement plants produced between 925,000 and 1 million tonnes per year.

Until the end of 1968 Syria's cement plants covered all local demand and achieved a surplus of between 22,000 and 60,000 tonnes a year. But consumption rose sharply when the Euphrates Dam Project was launched early in 1969 and as a result of the ambitious projects under the Third and Fourth Syrian Development Plans and a boom in domestic construction. In 1969 Syria started importing cement at an average rate of roughly 200,000 tonnes a year. Imports of cement rose to 350,000 tonnes in 1972 and 1 million tonnes in 1975. In 1979 Syria imported 1.5 million tonnes of cement. The phenomenal growth in cement imports created bottlenecks in its distribution. Delays in delivery owing to the inadequacy of cement unloading facilities at Syrian ports gave rise to black marketeering and chronic shortages.

Between 1958 and 1968 consumption of cement in Syria more than doubled from 375,000 tonnes in 1958 to 500,000 tonnes in 1960, 630,000 tonnes in 1965 and 900,000 tonnes in 1968. But this rapid growth in consumption could still be met with the gradual increase in capacities. In fact, surplus output continued to be exported until 1968 as production rose from 400,000 tonnes in 1958 to 600,000 tonnes in 1960; output was 650,000 tonnes in 1965 and reached 930,000 tonnes in 1968.

But Syria's cement consumption has been rising steadily since 1969. Growing from 900,000 tonnes in 1968 to 1 million tonnes in 1969, Syria's cement requirements increased three-fold between 1969 and 1979. Local production meanwhile was almost stationary between 900,000 tonnes and 1 million tonnes, until 1976-77, when factories at Aleppo and Muslimiya went on stream. These plants added 600,000 tonnes to Syria's annual output of cement, which reached 1.5 million tonnes by 1978. Between 1979 and 1980 a second cement plant at Muslimiya started production and the Adra Plant in Damascus became operative, thus raising Syria's cement output to 2.350 million tonnes this year (production was at 1.850 million in 1979). During the Fourth Economic Development Plan covering the period 1976-1980 Syria saw an increase in the production of cement that exceeded 900,000 tonnes.

Prospects for renewed self-sufficiency in cement production in Syria are therefore promising. Capacities will be supplemented by new plants covered by the Fourth Development Plan, but which for unknown reasons were delayed and are expected to come on stream as of 1983.

The growth in consumption of cement, however, rose by a larger increment during the Plan period. The shortage in supply amounted to 50 percent of consumption in 1976, when 1.1 million tonnes were imported. The gap fell to 39 percent of local consumption in 1977, and to 38 percent in 1979. This year imports are expected to reach 17 percent of local consumption as only 500,000 tonnes will be needed, although consumption this year is three times what it was in the early 1970s.

MZALI ADDRESSES COORDINATION COMMITTEES CONGRESS

Tunis LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE in French 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Address by Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and secretary general of the Destourien Socialist Party, and the Coordination Committees Congress: "We Must Consider Targets and Programs Rather Than Individuals"]

[Text] Yesterday Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and secretary general of the Destourien Socialist Party, closed the Coordination Committees Congress.

The meeting on this occasion was held at the Party House in the Kasbah. It was attended by the members of the government and the Political Bureau, by a large number of Destourien cadres, and by candidates for elections to the Coordination Committees bureaus.

In a speech delivered on this occasion, Mzali noted, first of all, that this meeting was within the framework of the renovation of the bureaus of the Coordination Committees. This meeting, held at the Party House itself, is the sendoff of these committees, the prime minister added, also noting that this was not the first time that this was being done, for renovation is a party tradition. Actually, it constitutes proof of its democracy.

Democracy is confirmed through such occasions which offer the Destouriens the possibility to engage in self-criticism, review their accomplishments and obstacles encountered, and communicate with one another frankly and, eventually, give their trust to a certain number of candidates.

Mohamed Mzali added the following: "Ever since it was founded in 1934, the party has supported the democracy which it has never considered exclusively as a target to be reached at the expense of the people. On the contrary, it has always been a method for action. That is why I am proud to be presiding over this meeting in the course of which I would like to share with you some remarks which, I hope, will benefit us in the project we will be undertaking in the immediate future.

First of all, I would like to emphasize that the Coordination Committees congresses are taking place at a time when a decision has been made to summon an extraordinary party congress. The purpose of the congress will be to examine the prospects for the next decade and the visions, predictions, and orientations of the next plan. It will sum up past accomplishments and earmark the way for the next decade, the third decade since Tunisia gained its independence.

In order to accomplish this, we must bear this meeting in mind. In other words, we must be prepared for it since it will be very important in terms of the formulation of the next development plan.

In this context it would be preferable to think of targets and programs rather than of individuals, for the plans and programs determine the future of the people, whereas the individuals are in the service of the people.

Mohamed Mzali added the following:

We must formulate criteria governing the choice of the candidates. First of all, the candidate must be a true Destourien in the full authentic meaning of the term. By authenticity we mean loyalty to the party, its chairman, and its orientations. Starting with 1934 it is this authenticity that has made the Destourien a person dedicated to serving the general interest, placing the fatherland above all other considerations, inspired by the sacrifices of our martyrs and following the example of the many Tunisians who are continuing to make sacrifices for the sake of the freedom and invulnerability of Tunisia.

Therefore, the candidates to be chosen must be those who are the most willing to make greater sacrifices and display the greatest altruism and dedication, and look at questions and problems from the national rather than regional, local, sectarian, or individual viewpoint, or from the viewpoint of "simple allegiance." We must also choose those who are the closest to us, i.e., those whose hands and conscience are clean, for those who are candidates for leading others would lack the required competence and efficiency should their statement lack credibility and, therefore, would become the laughing stock of those around them.

Actually, individuals vary greatly. Some of them are selfish, concerned with their own interests only. They do not worry us excessively as long as they obey the law. There also are those who would like to serve others. We demand of them model behavior and to be more concerned with others than with themselves.

Furthermore, the party's secretary general went on to say, we must see to it that our choices meet two requirements: The first is to choose candidates who know how to exercise political responsibility and who are true Destouriens. The second is not to neglect the young people and the new energy. Every member and every participant in the Coordination Committees Congress must ask his conscience in making his choice between the old party members and the many new energetic people who aspire with a healthy spirit to the assumption of such responsibilities, the more so since 40 percent of the Tunisian population is under 20 years of age and that about 80 percent of all Tunisians were born after independence. Therefore, we must balance the generation of the fathers and mothers and that of the children.

Every congressman must decide according to his conscience. This is the only attitude which will enable him to make his choice without any pressure and to avoid any violation of his dignity.

In addition to such considerations, we must take into consideration national unity. President Bourguiba has always pointed out that the party is not a party of one category but the party of all Tunisians. It is thus that since 1934 the party has always been a front rallying within itself all social categories, all generations, and the representatives of all zones.

Mzali added: The voters must realize that the party belongs to all Tunisians, i.e., the intellectuals and the nonintellectuals, the workers, the unemployed, the industrialists, the people in the liberal professions, the men, and the women. That is why the bureau of the Coordination Committee had not included representatives of a single social category such as the employees, for example, while excluding all others.

It would be desirable that all socioprofessional categories be represented.

For many years we have asked the members to include all social categories and fight any monopoly. We should not fear in the least to open wide the party's doors so that every citizen may find his proper place, thus bringing fresh air into the party. As to those who fear the entry of new elements within the party, they are showing through such behavior a lack of trust and displaying their inability to project their beliefs, for the more they are trusted by the Destourien members the stronger and united the party becomes.

Therefore, we must involve the greatest possible number of citizens, and of people with competence and goodwill within the party.

The party's secretary general pointed out, within this context, that the list of candidates for bureaus of the Coordination Committees, numbering about 1,300, includes only a small percentage of those representing liberal professions, workers, small farmers, and women. The first duty of the Destourien is to draw the citizens toward the party which offers the ideal framework for action, dedication and sacrifice. Mzali invited the officials within the various party units to pay particular attention to workers employed in people's plants. They must volunteer to educate and guide them. They will thus block the path to anarchy so that it may not reach the people's enterprises and would protect the national economy from all obstructions. They must also dedicate their efforts and energy to draw such people into the party which offers broad areas of action in which the workers can apply their energy. The party also offers favorable grounds for the triumph of right, freedom and dignity and for concretizing the noble objectives which are the targets of all patriots who are sincere and loyal to the fatherland. Therefore, the young people could find within the party the ideal framework for achieving their ambitions and for contributing to the elimination of injustice and insuring greater justice, democracy and dignity.

In addition to the interest in the workers and their guidance and affiliation with the party, greater concern must be displayed for secondary and university students and for the development of an involved Tunisian student, i.e., open to the party, with faith in the greatness of the party's message, believing that the path he is following is the proper one for reaching the targets.

The party's secretary general went on to say the following: All of us must dedicate ourselves to these basic questions, ignoring rumors spread by troublemakers, rumors which could affect our wishes....

As Destouriens, we must also have faith in ourselves and be aware of the fact that the activities we are engaged in are political and that the political battle could be won or lost not through physical force but rather through moral strength and faith in ourselves....



The reason that Bourguiba was able to win the battle against the colonizer was that he believed in the legitimacy of his struggle. His victory was on the psychological rather than the material level....

Pursuing this train of ideas, Mzali added the following: We are aware of the challenges and difficulties we are facing. How to proceed in order to win the battle and strengthen the party so that it may be able to carry out its obligations? Through faith in ourselves and in the legitimacy of our fight, acquiring the capacity to convince our opponents, to resist and to work with dedication in our service to the fatherland and the people.

The prime minister then discussed the mission of the Coordination Committees. This mission rests on two basic functions. The first is the role which such committees must play in order to be the mirror reflecting the concerns and aspirations of the citizens. This requires that the Coordination Committees members be in permanent contact with the people in order to be better aware of their complaints, i.e., to be able to express most sincerely their concerns and ambitions.

Following this line of ideas, Mzali cautioned the leaders of the different party structures against the "bourgeoisification" which has affected a number of political parties throughout the world and whose repercussions create a distance between the party and the people and broaden the gap separating them.

On this subject, he called upon the Destourien leaders not to reject their popular roots but to maintain them, following the example of President Bourguiba, which is the best example of such an attachment.

The party's secretary general indicated that the dialogue we are demanding would be effective only if it is based on trust among partners, even though the latter might share different opinions. This should not prevent them from being loyal to the same fatherland and the same party through their membership.

Actually, the Supreme Fighter has always called upon the leaders to intensify their ties with the people and to be always in the service of the fatherland and of all citizens, whether Destouriens or not. The difference between these two categories of citizens is that the Destouriens have mobilized themselves to serve the fatherland and the people more than the others.

The purpose of the tie which must exist between the coordination committees and the people is to strengthen their links and to avoid anything which could alienate them and, on a collorary basis, weaken the party.

Therefore, what is essential is not the number of officials but their competence and their influence. This is the object of the controversy in the matter of quantity versus quality.

As far as we are concerned, we prefer a small number of members who would listen more to the people rather than a plethora of members cut off from the people. This means that, henceforth, we must focus our attention on this aspect of the problem.

The second function, therefore, is the fact that the party is responsible and that the Coordination Committees are, consequently, responsible and must work to



strengthen a development awareness. This is a contribution to the success of our overall development programs.

The party has renovated its mission. Having achieved independence and dignity on the political level, it joined the struggle against underdevelopment and poverty. In this respect the Coordination Committees must act as effective instruments for overall development in all its aspects--spiritual, cultural, educational, social and economic. We must equally depict the type of Tunisian society we would like to build.

Considered from this viewpoint, development does not mean only the building of roads, bridges or schools, or tilling the soil. It becomes an activity aimed at promoting man on the psychological, moral and spiritual levels, for the aspirations of the Tunisian individual go beyond concerns for food, clothing and housing, encompassing other ambitions which he may be tempted to find in imported motion pictures, periodicals, or ideologies, should he fail to find them within the party. The type of overall development we desire is one which covers all aspects of the daily life and future of the individual. Therefore, satisfying material needs is not enough. We must also meet moral requirements.

Freedom, dignity and democracy are ways of life rather than simple aspects of daily living. They mean that one must know how to live, why to live, and what are the objectives of life? Even though the adults may be concerned by the material aspects of life, our children and our young people always remind us of such principles which must be always renovated and become our main concern. The party must attract rather than be attracted. It must lead rather than be led. The party must be in the vanguard and able to master the situation thanks to its moral force, providing that the Destourien member, whatever his level, can project his ideas, analyses and creative imagination. The party must be able to attract the young people and the workers, and to animate national life. Thus, thanks to the way the members project their convictions, it will be possible to eliminate the party's enemies and detractors without resorting to force. Indeed, when the Destourien member has the ability to project and persuade he can impose and promote his ideas and viewpoints. Such was the case with the Supreme Fighter when he took the floor at the party's constituent congress which was attended by the supporters of the old Destour. At that time the Supreme Fighter was merely an attorney with a frail constitution and of very modest means. Yet, he had won over the participants through his eloquence, the strength of his convictions and the clarity and timeliness of his ideas, thus gaining their support.

Those in charge of Coordination Committees must be deeply imbued with the national options and their targets. They must be sufficiently aware of the country's policy and the governmental programs in order to be able to argue in their favor and win over the trust of the others. This is a difficult task which requires a great deal of work, for belief must be tirelessly renovated. Like a teacher who cannot teach the same curriculum for many years using the same methods, the member must recycle himself. He must readapt his training through seminars and courses. We must take this into consideration in our programs and actions.

The second role of the Coordination Committees is to create "a development awareness" and be a link between the summit and the base, expressing to the summit the

complaints of the base and informing the base of the facts, programs, and possibilities related to development, thus contributing to the political orientation of the base. The purpose of all this is for the committee to be trusted by all.

Mzali added that if the members of the Coordination Committee are chosen on the basis of such criteria and if the purpose of the committee, the essence of political action and the method used in the dialogue are taken into consideration, and if we work among all categories and all generations we will achieve democracy, i.e. the exercise of sovereignty by the people.

This means, on the level of the individuals, that they must have the feeling of being citizens exercising all their rights and implementing all their duties, choosing their own destinies and being fully aware of superior interests and existing possibilities. Should we reach this stage we would begin to exercise democracy without even being aware of it. Actually, this is democracy while anything else is merely a slogan. In the light of all this we have defined our attitudes toward university students, workers, and adverse foreign currents. Such currents existed long before independence and were represented by parties. Our party has always ignored them. It has not been subjected to their influence without, for this, losing the trust of the people's masses.

The prime minister added: I had told those who had asked my opinion on party pluralism that I must, first of all, focus my attention on my own party, strengthen its foundations and its credibility. Two conditions must be met for our party to remain strong, and to be renovated and regenerated. President Bourguiba himself defined them by stating that the party could be young and renovated only if it remains open to the growing generations and rallies within it the new energies, so that no one is left aside with a feeling of bitterness that the party is for the privileged only.

The second condition is that the party must be in the vanguard of ideas.

By this token the party will have combined the new ideas and new people dictated or even imposed by reality and by the specific circumstances of the end of the 20th century. In fact, the geographic environment, our choices, our plans, and the times in which we live, characterized by multiple contradictions, call for new ideas in politics as in economics, in the social and the cultural sector, and even in our ways of action.

Personally, I am convinced that our party is strong by virtue of its historical legitimacy and great popularity.

While addressing you today, I am thinking of the immediate and more distant future since we must adopt an approach to it.

The reality of the youth, of the working people around us, the difficulties we are facing, the results obtained through the improvement of the cultural standard of our children and the thoughts coming from the outside lead me to state that, more than ever, we must adapt ourselves to our reality, examine our consciences, and formulate new consistent and flexible ideas. This does not mean ideas contrary to those we have had so far. We must also avoid hardening and rejection of everything new.

Those in charge must display sufficient flexibility in their thinking and openness of spirit to remain open to new ideas.

One day someone came to me to explain to me the reasons for which he had censored a play. He claimed that the text included a replica which stated, "Long live freedom." I was unable to conceal my astonishment to this reaction and I told my interlocutor: "Our entire lives have been an endless appeal for 'Long live freedom.' This applies to the party's life as well. Have you reached a point where you are fearing the slogan of 'Long live freedom' while our party is that of freedom? Let us all say, 'Long live freedom' without fearing anyone."

The statement of the Supreme Fighter, presented yesterday in the "presidential directives" broadcast on democracy should be engraved and displayed in the schools and Destourien cells. I am convinced that had such statements been made by anyone other than Bourguiba they would have been qualified as subversive. Such is Bourguiba's true democracy, for he states that democracy allows every individual to express his view without fanaticism or presumption and without refusing to hear the views of others.

Fanaticism and presumption trigger resentment and hatred. Therefore, we must remove the roots of this resentment and this hatred before irreparable consequences have taken place and before matters have worsened, establishing what President Bourguiba has described as serenity of heart and mind.

The prime minister went on to say the following:

Force must not be used in matters of persuasion. Arguments and ideas can be fought only with stronger and more profound ideas and arguments. Thus, Islam spread because it conquered the hearts. This was not achieved through the force of arms. In the same manner, the Bourguiba message was disseminated and conquered the hearts of the Tunisian people only through good words and persuasion. We must support the Bourguibian authenticity, aiming at convincing others through arguments. Actually, this is the essence of democracy. Politics is only a means for action and a set of methods for the implementation of ideas and the concretizing of objectives and lofty values. It is a means and not an end. We are not professional politicians. Bourguiba has taught us always to be in the service of the people, for in serving his country he was not seeking the power. Bearing in mind the logic according to which politics is a means for achieving objectives, we are using politics and the power to serve the people.

"We shall not sit on the shoulders of the people to assume a comfortable position in the seat of power," he has said.

The loyal and dedicated members must be in the service of the people. They must not use the people to earn their trust.

We remain firmly attached to an open policy. In our view, this implies a consensus concerning a method of action requiring that the interest of the nation prevail and a consideration of other opinions even though they may differ from ours. Furthermore, it implies respect for the law and morality.

We are giving our actions humanitarian dimensions. It is thus that we shall work to secure a job to all those who were laid off as a result of the 26 January events and, particularly, the young people in the interior of the country, particularly those with families to support. We are banishing hatred and resentment. Openness means tolerance and the softening of calloused hearts. Every individual must feel charitable toward his neighbor. Such is the ethic of our party.

I have great hopes that the proceedings of the congresses will develop normally and that this feverish rush to positions of responsibility will calm down. In our view, responsibility is an obligation rather than a distinction. I hope that the "spirit of sportsmanship" will prevail in the course of the elections and that even those who lose the elections will be good losers and not consider this failure a defeat. Therefore, there should be no envy toward those who will have been elected, for these elections are a competition in which there necessarily is a winner and a loser.

"This new mentality must prevail in the balloting," Mohamed Mzali concluded.

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CSO: 4400

NEW SYSTEM DEvised FOR CLEARING PAYMENTS AMONG ARAB STATES

Dubai AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Oct 80 p 2

/Article: "A New System for Settling Payments among Arab States"/

/Text/ Dr Labib Shuqayr, counsellor to the Arab Monetary Fund, announced that during the coming period the fund will prepare a working paper, with proposals and alternatives, on promulgating a system for settling payments among Arab countries.

He said that the working paper would be presented to representatives of Arab central banks for study prior to preparation of a final formula for the payments settlement system, which would be presented to the board of governors of the Arab Monetary Fund for approval.

Dr Labib Shuqayr pointed out that four international experts would come to the emirates in this context to set forth the draft of the proposed system for settling payments among Arab countries, by invitation of the fund.

He said that proceeding from the agreement on its establishment, whose fourth article stipulates that one of its basic tasks will be to settle current payments among member states in a manner strengthening the movement of trade among them, the fund has sent an invitation to these experts.

International Experts

These experts are Mr Triffin, who is one of the greatest modern economics scholars, backed the notion of a European monetary system, and is one of the most important people to participate in creating the European Payments Union.

He is also member of the International Economic Commission, which contains 30 of the most famous economics scholars in the world, and is a non-resident counsellor to the Arab Monetary Fund, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority and the Monetary Council of the Emirates.

The second expert represents the Bank of International Settlements, the bank in charge of the European Payments Union, which is considered tantamount to a central bank for central banks in the Western industrial countries.

The third expert is Dr Mukerjee, one of the most senior technicians in the International Monetary Fund and one of the biggest experts on the international monetary system.



The fourth expert is Dr Khayr-al-Din Labib of the Center of Arab Unity Studies, the independent organization which is provided with the most precise and thorough expertise on economic and political circumstances in the Arab countries and the special circumstances in each Arab country in isolation.

#### Strengthening of Trade

On the importance of preparing a system to settle payments among Arab countries, Dr Labib Shuqayr stated that the agreement establishing the fund calls for the allocation of adequate fund resources, paid in the currencies of member states, to furnish the necessary credit facilities for settling current payments among states in accordance with rules and statutes which the board of governors will approve, within the framework of a special account opened by the fund to this end, with the goal of strengthening the movement of trade among the Arab countries.

#### Restrictions on Current Payments

He stated that in 1979 the fund devoted special attention to studying the possibility of establishing a system to settle current payments among Arab countries, evaluating its probable effects on trade among Arab countries and reducing restrictions on current payments among member states.

In this sphere, the fund has made a study of efforts made in the framework of the Council of Economic Unity in the early seventies to establish an Arab payments union and evaluate the causes which led to the failure of the efforts exerted in this regard.

#### Studies of International Experiences

Dr Shuqayr added that the fund has also made a study of the historic and modern experiences of payments settlement systems, especially the system of payments settlement among developing countries. It was also concerned with studying the European payments Union, which had a major effect in freeing trade and current payments among European countries in the wake of World War Two.

He said that it is recognized that the effect of payments settlement systems on freeing trade and reducing restrictions on current payments is basically linked to the extent of opportunities they offer to countries participating in them to guide the use of their international reserves and lower the cost of the necessary financial transfers for paying commitments resulting from transactions among them.

#### Reducing Commercial Restrictions

It is also probable that multilateral payment arrangements within a group of countries will constitute an incentive to participating countries to reduce commercial restrictions among themselves, in view of the credit facilities they may contain, giving those countries an opportunity to finance the resulting imbalance in their regional payments without resorting to the imposition of restrictions on their commercial transactions with participating countries.

Dr Shuqayr concluded his statement by saying that it was also agreed that the clearing arrangements and payment settlement systems would not in themselves suffice to develop trade and commercial transactions among the participating countries, but are considered an auxiliary element in this field, if other conditions are present, especially the productive base for the goods and services the countries involved need.

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CSO: 4802

MARITIME ACADEMY OPENS IN NOVEMBER

EMIRATES NEWS in English, 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

Sharjah, Oct. 25 : The academic session of the Arab Maritime Transport Academy, now located in Sharjah will commence from November. Batches of students have started arriving in Sharjah. Of the 200 expected for the course 67 have arrived.

Issa Masoud El-Mukaddimy, acting Director General of the Academy, said that these students were those who were already with the academy when the decision to shift the institution from Alexandria was taken. The students who begin their shore studies from November were at sea during the period of closure of the Alexandria institute.

The Academy, which comes under the Arab League, was shifted to Sharjah after a decision was taken to shift from Alexandria following the Egyptian government's decision to make peace with Israel.

The new session of the academy which will take in new cadets, will begin sometime in February 1981. Mukaddimy, said arrangements had been made to house the students while they pursue their studies here. The academy is located in a spacious block of buildings of one the Al Khan in Sharjah which will serve as both the students residence, place of study and also the administrative section.

At a recent meeting of the the academy officials in Sharjah the board chose Mustafa Wajih Tatyara, as the new Director-General of the academy. Tatyara is from Syria. The academy now has a teaching staff of 100 and has well equipped laboratories, machine shops and other facilities.

Mukaddimy, disclosed that the UAE had gifted five million dirhams to the academy for equipment. He said the Arab OPEC countries had also promised another five million dirhams.

Students at the academy are prepared for the Certificate of Competency (Licence) examination which would qualify them to work on board merchant ships as deck, engineering, and radio/electronic officers. It also prepares them for the upgrading examinations leading to higher Certificates of Competency such as Master and Chief Engineer certificates - Training for shore based managerial and executive positions is also given. Apart from this the academy undertakes to train technicians, seamen mechanics and electricians.

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